126
137730

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,063.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1907.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
MACEDONIA	10512		
SICILIA	7912		
PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9690
EGYPT	7912		
PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	5836
ARABIA	7903		
PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6232
PERSIA	7951		
ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
PENINSULAR	8294		

Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Aden.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Ratton. Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th March, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
[illegible]	4119	Baillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	16,388	Guiomet	19th May "
[illegible]	4142	Lacanaux	13th June "
[illegible]	4,376	Schultz	11th July "
[illegible]	8811	Boyer	8th Aug "
[illegible]	4118	Baillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	16,388	Guiomet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
[illegible]	7,376	Schultz	7th Apr. 1907.
DUPLEIX	[illegible]	Boyer	30th May "
[illegible]	4,118	Baillon	23rd June "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MARCH 1st, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Saloon and Steerage.	B. All Steamers Without Surgeon or Stewardess.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	890	460	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	420	640
London						
Marseilles (for overland)	522	+950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound resumed calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
City of London	9,000	Feb.	27	Mar.	8	Mar.	20	Apl. 16
City of Karachi	8,547	Mar.	13	"	15	"	24	Mar. 31
City of Canterbury	6,029	"	13	"	22	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
Eastern Hall	4,400	"	19	Apl.	5	"	11	" 21
Western Hall	4,314	"	11	Mar.	25	"	6	" 13
City of Agra	4,868	Apl.	19	Apl.	29	May	11	May 18
City of Glasgow	5,457	"	29	May	10	"	21	" 28
Tredinnock Hall	6,321	May	23	June	3	June	19	June 29

Constitute the Express service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
Sails direct from Bombay.
Carries also second saloon passengers.

Rates and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 4th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 1st April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Al wsa and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HESSADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 13th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,208 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
30th *March*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of Information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	19th April.
KOERNER	8301	A. Forezi	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4906	P. Radesich	1st June.
KOERNER	8301	A. Forezi	1st July.
AFRICA	4906	P. Radesich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† VORWAERTS	5020	R. Collodani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	8057	F. Cragliotto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5096	D. Mitrovich	24th June.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,081 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	28th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,360	M. Saporiti	15th Apr 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Cosio	19th May "
R. RUBATTINO	4,360	E. Guochi	19th June "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisso	17th May "
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

Excellent accommodation, SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 270.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, Hornby Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES PER S.S. "MIDDLEDALE."

BOMBAY TO HULL, ON OR ABOUT 12TH APRIL.

COMFORTABLE ACCOMmodation for about 25 Passengers in two Berthed Cabins fitted with Electric Lights and Fans.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Apply to—
W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.
THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.
Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£28,000,166

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premium	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	42 5	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 1	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	74 11	56 15	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Sochne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4
YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*		
YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character—		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

ORDERS REGISTERED FOR

HOT X BUNS

in 3 Sizes @ anna 1, 2 & 4 each at

PEARSE & CO.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC., FOR THE OCCASION.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

DAILY IN DELICIOUS VARIETIES

PEARSE & CO.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

BAN

NATIONAL BANK

SUBSCRIBED CAPITA
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...
RESERVE FUND .....

HEAD OFFICE
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHI

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	N
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	C
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DE FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are ope approved Customers, and interest is allowed at cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the a accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principa Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-ma-tra).	Foochow.
Bombay.		Saigon.
Karachi	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on appliton.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka.
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMES MURDOCH,

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Jullundur, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bill purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

"ZAM-ZAM"

Unfailing and instantaneous cure for Colic; Cramp; Cholera; Flatulence and Ill-digestion. Per bot, ans. 8; and ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible] Parsee Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness, promptitude at reasonable rates. Special [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] The "Bombay [illegible]

NOTIFICATIONS.

TICE.

THE CITIZENS OF
BAY.

to convene a PUBLIC
the CITIZENS of BOMBAY, t
BAUG, on SUNDAY, the 7th
(Bombay Time), for the pur-
cession to the PUBLIC FEELING
the recent JUSTICES' ELECTION
ch measures as may be deemed proper,
herewith.
Manecksji Petit.
hlal H. Setalwad.
Jas Damodar Thakersey.
tji Cursetji Jamsetji Jijibhoy.
hovandas Varjeevandas Madhavadas.
rumsey Morarji Goculdas.
rchand Dipchand.
affer Rahimtoola.
jibhookandas Atmaram.
Ibrahim Haji Haroon Nakhoda.
Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
Munmohandas Ramji.
Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy.
Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Petell.
Lukhmussy Nappoo.
Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
Ahmed R. Sayani.
P. J. Padshah.
Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim Noorani.
Ravji V. J. Sunkersett.
Dady Naserwanji Dady.
Eknath R. Khote.
Anandrao Narayen Dabhalkar.
P. A. Hormasji.
Manubhoy Nanabhoy Haridas.
Vinayak S. Bhandarkar.
Golabchand M. Damania.
F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan.
Pophat Furbhuram.
Nanu N. Kothari.
Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master.
Morarji Vussonji Munji.
Bomanji Sorabji Jamsetji Jijibhoy.
Bhugwandas Madhowdas.
Dadabhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy.
Gordhandas Khimji.
Vinayak Sekarji Trilokaker.
Pestonji Cowasji Solicitor.
Valji Shamji.
J. D. Ghaudy.
Dinnath B. Naik Dandekar.
Ibrahim Haji Yacub.
F. R. Wadia.
Kalidas Dharamsey.
J. N. Bhadurji.
Haji Jakaria Ibrahim.
Pheroozshah M. Mehta.
Bhalchandra Krishna.
Bomanji Dinshah Petit.
Gokuldas K. Parukh.
H. S. Dikshit.
M. A. Jinnah.
Hormusji Bomanji Jijibhoy.
Bhaishanker Nanabhoy.
Govindas Goculdas Tejpal.
H. A. Wadya.
Narotam Morarji Goculdas.
C. M. Cursetji.
Jugmohandas Varjiwandas.
Kasi Kabirudin.
N. M. Patell.
Chunterbhooj Morarji.
Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji.
Jugmohandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy.
Rustim S. Powalla.
Ruttonsey Mulji.
Shamrao N. Laud.
M. G. Deshmukh.
Khurshedji Sorabji Framji Patel.
Vishnu K. Bhatvadakar.
Nowroji Manockji Sett.
Narayen Vishnu Gokhle.
G. V. Pendse.
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantari.
Framji D. Panday.
D. G. Padhye.
Haji Mecan Haji Haroon.
S. S. Botlewalla.
G. B. Prabhakar.
Jehangir J. Cursetji.
Morarji Velji.
Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit.
Dharmchand J. Thakersey.
Krishnarao B. Telang.
Jagunath S. Sanagiri.
Baburao Gopal Varadgar.
Anant Narayen Sambari.
Rustim K. R. Kama.
Manordas Tribhowandas Varjiwandas.
Peerozshaw Bomanji Petit.
Girdhardas Jalthabhai.
Cursetji Framji Bhesania.
Haji Seedick Haji Hassum.
S. M. Kanga.
Hamraj Khanji.
Goculdas Shivji.
Chottabhoy A. Vakeel.
W. J. Halal.
Tukaram Jawaji.
Bhulumal J. Desai.
Moolji Karsondas.
N. N. Saher.
Pragji Vandaravan.
Isak Haji Isa.
Hunsraj Pragji Thakersey.
Koorji Dhuramsey.
Abdulla Haji Joosub.
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji.
Ghela Dayal.
Ghordhandas Naranji.
Oomer M. Sidick.
Kassum Ibrahim.
Ellapa Balaram.
Rustom M. Hirji Readymoney.
M. F. Oosman.
Soondardas Narondas.
Ghela Kalianji.
Ahmed Moledina.
Bhagvant Sakharam Patkar.
Jiwandas Pitambar.
Abdul Karim Haji Jafer.
J. Byramjee Javery.
Chattoorbhuj Shivji.
Dattaram Gunpat Dalvi.
Hormusji Bejonji.
Shivji Lingu.
Morarji Kalianji.
Gangaram B. Bele.
Hariram Velji.
Devkaran Nanji.
Harishchandra Pandurang Pitale.
N. D. Dadysett.
Dinanath Raghoonath Wagle.
S. A. Talpade.
Manockjia N. Pochkhanawalla.
Abdul Karim Haji Tayeb.
Dharamsey Karsenji.
H. N. H. Vijeykar.
Jayvant Ganesh Deshpande.
Moosa Esmail.
Jugunath R. Gharpure.
Ahmed Haji Ebrahim.
Kalidas Mulchand.
Sadashiv Nanabhoy Hate.
Keshav Ganesh Tambe.
Mukhund Sakharam Patkar.
Shanker Bhaskar Gothoskar.
Usman Haji Mahomed Kadrani.
F. E. Dinshaw.
Madhavji Thakersey.
C. V. Vaidya.
Dhunjisha P. Mistri.
Jeevram Vassonji.
Jugjivan Hemraj.
Abdul Rehman Haji Yacoob.
Jaishankar Vishvanath.
Sedick Ebrahim.
Rowji Naroji.
Callianji Amarchand.
Sulamani Karimji.
Chunilal Sakerchand.
Dadabhoy Edulji Pavri.
Yacoob Haji Usman.
Purshotam Lukhmidas.
Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed.
G. K. Kher.
D. K. Daji.
Raghavjee Anandji.
Damodar Haridas.
Haji Sulieman Kasum.
Eknath Gajanan Warde.
Shantaram Vishwanath.
Md. Salay H. A. Satar.
Chotalal Manmohandas.
Balaji Pandurang.
Pestonji Sorabji.
Kanji Karsan.
Purshotam Cooverji Master.
Chintamani A. Rele.
Damodar Raoji.
Mangesh Atmaram Sagoon.
Sorabji Cowasji Petit.
Narayan Dhondeta.
R. T. Madgaokar.
Mahadev Rajaram Bodas.
B. S. Postwalla.
Meghji Govind.

ll be
of 1st
STRICT
ry, inclu-
e Rs. 600,
al increments
rnished quarters
the salary. The
will be for one year on probation and
thereafter for months' notice on either
side. The applicant must be qualified in one of the
manners following, that is to say, he must—

(a) be or have previously been a member of the permanent Establishment of the Public Works Department in the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer or Sub-Engineer; or

(b) hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering or be a licentiate of Engineering of the Calcutta University, or have passed the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College, at Sibpur, Roorkee College, Poona College and any similar institution in India; or

(c) have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of engineering, including the final examination in the United Kingdom (e.g. King's College, London, Dublin University, the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, Owen's College Manchester, and the Victoria University, Birmingham); or

(d) be a member or Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Ireland; or

(e) have officiated as District Engineer, Resident Engineer or in a similar appointment under the Corporation for one year and have given satisfaction.

The applicant must be under 40 years of age, and copies of certificates of age, character and physical fitness must be attached to the application.

The successful candidate will be required to join on the 17th July, 1907.

The successful candidate will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund of the Corporation.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Offg. Secy. to THE CORPORATION.
THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Executors of the late HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, has STARTED a NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and Expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD of a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 12 Figure Code in Existence. Figures Ranging from 1 to 2. Simple as ABC. Price £5-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

"IT'S SO."—The only Code that can express any Phrase in the English Language. Price £10-10 per Copy.

THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD. LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS: L. B. COATES & Co., 103, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1906.

AFSARALLI (alias ROJEALLY) binte SARFRAZALLI, of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant by his next friend AZIMKHAN BHAYA bin HASSANKHAN BHAYA of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant, by his constituted attorney MIR MACKBOOLALLI KALANDERALLI INAMDAR .....Plaintiff,

vs.

MIR AUNALI valad MIR ABDULALI, now residing at Gwalior, MIR HASSANALI valad MIR ABDULALI, residing at Madanpoora outside the Fort, BANOO BEGUM, widow of MIR ABDULALI MIR AKBARALI, residing at Madanpoora, aforesaid AFZOONISSA BEGUM, wife of SECUNDERKHAN FATMIKHAN, residing at Bellissis Road outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mir Sarfrasalli valad Mir Abdoolalli, deceased, who died at Karachee, on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1907.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domettos, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Hump Cyn's pattern, Akbarshahi, Bakhtawar, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Tham Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed Tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino Bushed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sriram Building, Bombay Cement Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
LIST OF
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

VOL. II NOW READY.

Rs. A.

A Staff Officer's Scrap Book. During the Russo-Japanese War.
By Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B. (Principal British Attache with the Japanese Forces in Manchuria). With numerous Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. ... ... Each 15 12

"The Scrap-Book is concerned with the vivid human interest of war. It is a book one grudges to lay down."—Douglas Story in the "Tribune," Feb. 14, 1907.

CAVALRY IN FUTURE WARS.

By His Excellency Lt.-General Frederick Von Bernhardi, Commander of the 7th Division of the German Army. Translated by Charles Sydney Goldman, Editor of "The Empire and the Century." With an Introduction by Lt.-General Sir John French, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O. 9 8

I. The Modern Conditions of War, and their influence on the Employment and Usefulness of Cavalry II.—Duties at the Beginning and during the Course of the War. III.—Strategical Distribution of the Cavalry. IV.—Increased Importance of Dismounted Action. V.—The Tactical Leading in Mounted Combat. VI.—The Tactical Leading of Dismounted Action. VII.—Strategical Employment of Cavalry. VIII. Recce.—Transmission of Reports.—Cyclists.

FROM MIDSHIPMAN TO FIELD-MARSHALL.

A Soldier's Diary. By Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B. With Portraits and Illustrations. Two Volumes. Cloth ... 12 0

Under the above title Sir Evelyn Wood has written the story of a life full of incident and adventure. From a Diary kept for forty years and from letters written daily to his mother he tells the story of career which is second to none in its romantic interest. His early years in the navy, his services in the Crimea with the naval brigade, his soldiering in India where he won the Victoria Cross, his exploits in Ashanti, Zululand, the Cape, in the Transvaal in 1881, are all fully described. After this comes an account of his military work in Egypt in 1882, in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and at home as commander at Aldershot, as Quartermaster-General, and as Adjutant-General. The book is therefore a narrative of half a century of military service.

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Authorised by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe Schilling-furst and Edited by Friedrich Curtius. Two volumes. With Five Portraits and a Facsimile Letter 21 0

"Hohenlohe's public career covered upwards of half a century, and naturally brought him into contact with an enormous number of prominent personages, royal, political, literary and others, so that his diaries and letters abound in most piquant allusions to men and matters. He appears to have had a singular gift of penetration, and an equal facility in touching off his subject in a few graphic words. These epoch-making volumes will, doubtless, be widely read in their English form."—"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

THE CRACKLING OF THE THORNS.

By Dum Dum. Author of "In the Hills," etc. 3 2

"The work of "Dum-Dum" is well known, and we need say no more here than that 'The Crackling of Thorns' contains all the neat wit, the unobtrusive scholarship, the geniality and the charm of the best of Mr. Kendall's work. No anthology of humorous verse will be complete in future without 'Love's Colours.'"—"ACADEMY."

DACCA: THE ROMANCE OF AN EASTERN CAPITAL.

By F. B. Bradley-Birt, B. A., Oxon, F. R. G. S., I. C. S., Author of "Chota Nagpore; A little known Province of the Empire," "The Story of an Indian Upland," etc. With 24 Full-Page Illustrations 10 15

GARRICK AND HIS CIRCLE.

By Mrs. Clement Parsons. With many Portraits. 6 0

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LUCKNOW VETERAN, 1845-1876.

By Major-General J. Ruggles, Colonel, 10th Punjabees. 4 6

SNIPPINGS FROM SURTEES.

A collection of the Wittiest Sayings from the works of Surtees 1 5

LETTERS TO YOUNG AND OLD.

By Mrs. C. W. Earle. Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden," etc. 6

PERSONAL ADVENTURES AND ANECDOTES OF AN OLD OFFICER.

By Col. J. P. Robertson, C. B. With Portraits. 10 15

HUMANICULTURE.

By Hubert Higgins. As a student of Sociology, Dr. Higgins saw the element of usefulness in what he has very aptly termed Humaniculture, and he resigned his appointment in order to give unremitting attention to the Scientific teaching of the phenomena revealed. 4 6

THE CONQUEST OF BREAD.

By Prince Peter Kropotkin, Author of "Fields, Factories and Workshops," "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist." 3 9

USE DICHROIC INK.

AGENTS,
THACKER & CO., LD.

NOW READY.
THACKER'S
INDIAN DIRECTORY
1907.

Official, Legal, Educational, Professional and Commercial.

RS. 25-0.

DRAPER'S ORGANETTES

ARE known for their superior quality. The JUBILEE ORGANETTE and 12 feet of music POST FREE for 20, additional music can always be had at 1½d. per foot, nearly 1,000 tunes in stock.

DEPT. E, Draper's Organette Works,
Blackburn, Eng.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. S. Company's S. S. "CHINA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Docks.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.

BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL, 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1907, at 4-15 P.M. (B.T.), for the purpose of transacting the business mentioned in the Notice circulated to them.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS AND CO.,
Agents,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH, 1907.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

AGENTS:—

"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Money School,

NOTICE.

A RET RED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, PRESS ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.

Office:—28, Esplanade Road.

ART FURNITURE DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

DESIGNS FOR DECORATION OF DURBAR HALL.
Reception, Drawing and Billiard Rooms, Libraries, &c., &c.
Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Factories: Bank Street & Meadows Street.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND
MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

. . THE GENTLE ART OF FILING . .

LEAD YOUR BUSINESS WITH A FIRM HAND.

Do you Realise the great importance of perfect office organisation in your business?

Messrs. L. B. Coates are Sole Agents for the Stolzenberg Patent Letter Filing System and will be glad to demonstrate the working of the Stolzenberg Office Furniture and Files.

Address:—
103, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial sewing Machine.—C. D. M. (Grant Road).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE,
BOMBAY.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Rs. as.

LORD MILNER'S WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA. From its commencement in 1897, to the Peace of Vereeniging in 1902. By W. Basil Worfold. With Portraits and a Map. 13 2

MEMORIES. By Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., etc. With Illustrations. 13 2

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LUCKNOW VETERAN, 1845-1876. By Major-General J. Ruggles, Colonel, 10th Punjabees ... 4 6

TRAVEL.

INDIAN PICTURES AND PROBLEMS. By Ian Malcolm. With 50 Illustrations ... 9 3

THE TOURIST'S INDIA. By Eustace Reynolds-Ball. With 28 Full-Page Illustrations, and Map. 7 14

THE SEVEN CITIES OF DELHI. By Gordon Risley Hearn, Capt. R. E. With Illustrations and Maps. 9 3

SPORT.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING IN CEYLON. By Harry Storey. With contributions by others. With 69 Illustrations and a Map. 13 2

THIRTEEN YEARS AMONG THE WILD BEASTS OF INDIA. By G. P. Sanderson., Late Superintendent of Khoddahs, Mysore. Fully Illustrated. Originally published at 25s. New Edition. 7 0

SPORTING TRIPS OF A SUBALTERN. By Capt. B. R. M. Glossop, late 5th Dragoon Guards. With Illustrations from Photographs. 7 14

GAMES.

GREAT GOLFERS IN THE MAKING. By Thirty-Four Famous Players. With 24 Illustrations. 5 8

THE COMPLETE CRICKETER. By Albert E. Knight. With 50 Illustrations. ... 4 8

THE COMPLETE RUGBY FOOTBALLER. By D. Gallance and W. J. Stead, Captain and Vice-Captain of the New Zealand Team. With 35 Illustrations 5 8

LADIES' GOLF. By May Hazlet. With 35 Illustrations 5 4

THE COMPLETE GOLFER. By Harry Vardon. With Illustrations 5 0

MOTORS AND MOTORING.

O'GORMAN'S MOTOR POCKET BOOK. By Mervyn O'Gorman. 2nd Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With 301 Illustrations; leather binding 6 9

THE COMPLETE MOTORIST. By A. B. Filson Young. With 120 Illustrations ... 6 0

MOTORS AND MOTORING. By H. J. Spooner, C. E. 3rd Edition. With Illustrations 0 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. By Sir C. P. Ilbert. Being a Digest of the Statute Law, relating thereto. With Historical Introduction and Illustrative Documents. New Cheap Edition 6 0

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LAND REVENUE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA. By B. H. Baden-Powell. With a sketch of the Land Tenures 3 0

THE MEDICAL ANNUAL FOR 1907. A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. Profusely Illustrated 6 9

ORNITHOLOGICAL AND OTHER ODDITIES. By Frank Finn, B.A., (Oxon). Late Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. With Numerous Illustrations reproduced from Photographs ... 9 3

IN MALAY FORESTS. By George Maxwell 5 4

THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF LIFE. In the Light of New Knowledge. By Prof. Felix Le Dantec 5 4

THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE. By H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D. With Diagrams and many Photomicrographs 6 9

THE MIND AND THE BRAIN. By Alfred Bind. New Volume in the International Scientific Series 8 12

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

HUGE COMBINED LONDON AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
First Appearance of
Miss MILLY FITZGERALD'S DIVING DOGS.
ANTOINE MENIER THE HUMAN OSTRICH.
THE MAGIC CHAIR, THE RIBBON ENTREE.
THE DOUBLE HUNTING ACT, HAJI TAHAR (HAND BALANCE.)
THE MEXICAN HORIZONTAL BAR EXPERT AND THE LEAP FOR LIFE OVER 12 GUNS AND FIXED BAYONETS, TURNING A TRIPLE SOMERSAULT.
LA STATUE HUMAINE.
MATINEES,
SATURDAYS
AND
WEDNESDAYS,
PRICES AS USUAL.

CHARLEY WHITE, *General Manager.* FITZGERALD BROS., *Sole Proprietors.*

THE BANDMANN
BIOSCOPE.
From Wednesday Night.
AT THE
TOWN HALL
at 9-30 p.m. each evening
THE ORIGINAL
LONDON BIOSCOPE
WITH
50,000 feet of Films.
The Moir-Palmer Fight,
Rifles, Vanderbilt Motor Race,
and other interesting subjects.

Popular Prices.
Booking at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Meadows Street, Bombay.

Owing to a change of plans in connection with Mr. Bandmann's programme the Follies Company will go to Burma at once and so will not open in Bombay on Tuesday.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

A GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHER may save you a large loss—Get the "PERFECTION." Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

WANTED, for the Bombay Mint, an experienced European MECHANICAL ENGINEER. For further particulars apply by letter only to THE MINT MASTER, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW available May 15th to June 15th. Drawing-room, Dining-room, 4 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms. Well away from bazar. Rs. 100. Apply O. C. G. Hayter, D. S. P., Thana.

ENGLISH HOME EDUCATION.—Lady (and daughters), social position, offer commodious seaside Home to one or two Children. Resident Governess. Healthy, perfect Sanitary arrangements. Photo Refs. Particulars, Mrs. (Major) DUDGEON, South Lancashire Regiment, Kumaon Hills, India.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wat.—Apply to BAPOO SHEBBAR.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Bovver Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome BAY WALER GELDING, 6 years, very strong, goes well in single Harness. Price Rs. 600. To be seen at No. 2 Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect order and spare condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Conch Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for ice cream and cocktails. Dinners served till late hours.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 8 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

"LU-LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Building 2a, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the Sunday Gazette containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same, we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON & Co., Bennett, Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADULJEE and BROTHERS.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and service able condition. Offers will be received by No 8043, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget," & size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. Rd., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Re. Post free.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADLE." Dr. A. L. PURSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadli is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas, Subsequent issues

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st April, at 4 P.M. (B.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the two chawls, situate at Lower Mahim, near the Swadeshi Mill.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS PEARLS.

Under instructions of the firm of Messrs. Gokalbhai Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. S. N. Talati (& Co. the pledgees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

15 specimen pearls, weighing 1225 in chaws or thereabouts.

1 diamond set in gold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Natubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

The pearls can also be seen at the office of Messrs. Natubhai Jamietram and Madan at the above address on a previous appointment being made and they will be on view for two days before the day of sale at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, cloth glass, crockery and plateware, large furniture, cloth glass, crockery and plateware, large dining table, large side-board and dumb waiter, dining room, settee and chairs, rich cabinets, table drawing room, settee and chairs, rich cabinets, table and wall ornaments, hanging and table-lamps, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, glass door single and double almyrahs and chest of drawers, writing table, office chairs, wall and table clocks, cane furniture, China matting, copper utensils, one English-built glass fronted side-seated rubber tyred brougham, one pair bay waller horses, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one bay waler horse, set of plated mounted harness, garden garden tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property of the Honourable Mr. S. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 1st APRIL, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 2.30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, settees, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, large size wardrobe, rockwood plate warmer, book case, iron safe, hand flour grinding mill, &c.

1 ebonised cottage piano by Siegel-in-Stade

1 mechanical organ.

1 D. B. express rifle, 577 bore, by Charles Osborne, in case.

1 D.B. bowling gun, 12 bore, by W. Harris and Son

1 D. B. rifle 12 bore, by Manton and Co.

3 swords.

1 roll double leather belting 10 inch.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light tandem trap vis-a-vis.

1 rubber tyred victoria.

1 carriage, cloth lined brougham.

1 strong built china shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co. (Insolvents), and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the Insolvents, consisting of crockeries, best electroplateware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Nathubhai Nemchhand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd April at their Rooms, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) the effects of the deceased, consisting of a valuable large collection of pure gold ornaments, such as bangles, neck, head and ear ornaments, sanklas, rings, gouegries (nose studs), ear-rings, chichpoles, patlis, green and white and red stones pendants, medallion talismans, chokers, silver jug and hand ornaments, towering tinsels, caps, gulabdani worshipping materials, foreign coins, watch chains, buttons, and other sundry articles.

The above is on view,

AUCTION SALE of a Large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Brass, Cupro-Nickel, Gun Metal, Zinc, and Lead Pig iron and a considerable quantity of unserviceable stores, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1907, at three p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Brass, Cupro-nickel zinc and leadpig, gunmetal old pig, gunmetal cupro-nickel, white metal, mixed metal, scrap iron from stirrups, anvil blocks ox-jaws, old shoeing rifle boxes, rifle boxes, iron chain slings, old shoeing guns, shackles, anchors, &c. Various electrical galvanometers, oil drums, also a quantity of unserviceable shovels, spades manjooches and buckets and a considerable quantity of old leather, gunny, canvas, tape cotton, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Ramanjee's Building (ground floor), next to Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s Warehouse and opposite Opium Warehouse in Bank Street, Fort, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, made to order such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, wardrobe, wash-hand, meat-safe, sideboard, cabinets, sanitas, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich velvet, Marble topped-Tables and brackets, iron bedsteads, best plateware, glass and crockeryware, mahogany square piano by S. Rose and Co., table ornaments, hangings wall lamps, carpets, etc., the property of DR. JAMES MURRAY.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dr. Jamal, the widow and legal representative of the deceased mortgagor Mrs. Sorabji Pestonji Sonawala, with her consent, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 9th September 1903, the following landed property, to wit, premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Crown Rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by estimate about 98 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing collector's old No 633, new No 3603, old survey No. 129 and new Survey No. 3683 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Dazar Gate Street, on the north by the house now or lately of Cursetji Hoshangji Bhatgina and on the South by the house now or lately of Pestonjee Jijibhai Virajee and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2120 and Street No. 2423-2424 and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Sorabji Pestonji Sonawala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY the 15th inst. at 3-30 p. m., sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, the effects of the late Balwantrao Bapoo, consisting of gold necklaces called kathi, sali, doro, Mohanmala, gold bangles, sankla, and silver anklets.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1st APRIL 1907.

DANCING THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.

MR. T. SHORT'S Private Classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, all new and fashionable DANCES. Lessons by appointment. Classes THURSDAYS, 5 P.M. "BOSTEN HOUSE," ...

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F.P. Bales of Cotton, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Ry. Ward Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 1st April, 1907, at 2 p.m., at the Ward Bunder Goods Depot,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of cotton seed, wheat, wheat flour, gum, hards, bajree, Jwaree, dry chillies, empty casks, one wagon English coals, wooden packages, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Coy., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st April 1907 at 4 p.m., at the Railway Coy.'s Cotton Yard, Colaba, on account of the consernerd.

Invoice No. 9 of 1st February, 1907, Kunch to Colaba, 50 bales cotton damaged by fire.

Invoice No. 124 of 27th December 1906, Generalganji to Colaba, 3 bales cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1907, at 4 p.m. at the premises, by order of Mr. Krishna Nanabhoy Sadavart, the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Purshotum Nanabhoy Sadavart, the mortagagee, and on account and at the risk of Bhagwan Pacha, Laldiman Pacha and Lakha Pacha, are minors by his brother and natural guardian the said Bhagwan Pacha, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given under the mortgage deed, dated the 29th day of June, 1905, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Taka field land or ground being a portion of the land situate at Shaik Missry, Matunga Gawari, containing by admeasurment 1,113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of Land under Old No. 159, New No. 15369 and New Survey No. 3-1003, 1036 4-1031, etc., and bounded on the east by the ground of Baloo Woondrai Kiney, on the west by the ground of Aloo Amboo Kiney, on the north by the passage, and on the south by the ground of Wittoba Canoojee and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Coy., and in accordance with section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles, a large quantity of cotton picking.

A descriptive list of the unbooked articles can be seen at any station on broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1st April, 1907.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY,
Our Specialities are the following :—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!
ARNOLD'S
CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Haemoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16-18, ABDUL RHEMAN Street, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIB JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PLAGUE
Best and Cheapest Remedies.
(PROF GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
PLAGUE SOLUTION.—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 Ans.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.

Of all chemists or from
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

To MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S., 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 6s. 6d. Post Free.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Every case a success. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free through the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Maclaren Captain G. A. Shearer sailed yesterday for Antiwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Horsley 2,410 tons Captain S. O. Northfelt arrived in harbour on the 29th March in ballast.

THE steamer Alavi 2,324 tons Captain H. Fruin-Hill sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1,711 tons, Captain W. A. H. Davies sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Africa, 2,565 tons Captain F. Badessick will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Austria 4,879 tons Captain A. Belaffer will sail to-day for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Thornbeck 2,345 tons Captain G. P. Robson, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Port Said, in ballast.

THE steamer Alston, 2,563 tons, Captain H. M. D. Wyatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Blyth with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain G. Kirseborne arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons Captain H. Chidley sailed on the 30th ultimo for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. A. Gazy, Miss Watt and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Jumna 2,987 tons, Captain F. E. Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 1,266 pilgrims during the voyage 7 pilgrims died from natural causes.

THE steamer Itamara, 3,363 tons Captain R. F. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and general and 16 deck passengers.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Allum 1,917 tons, Captain H. J. Revell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c. with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's, steamer Ahmedi 1,640 tons, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Jedah, with 703 pilgrims. During the voyage seven deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

THE steamer Xema 446 tons, Captain D. Mahomed, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Karachi &c. with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers. She sailed on the 30th ultimo for Karachi &c. with a general Cargo and 10 cabin and 400 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Dumra, 763 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, &c. with a general cargo 14 cases opium and Lieut Lake, Mrs Darley 11 natives and 398 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 938 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford arrived in Bombay harbour on saturday from Karachi with a general cargo mail and the following passengers :—Lieut Nake, Mr. A. Inglish, Mr. R. Mc Phisl, Mr. Weir, Mrs Crow, Miss Young, Mr. Mr. H. Hill, Mrs Crear, Mr. Wrench, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Marshall Mrs Crozier, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Carlton, Mr. W. N. Brown, Miss Mullin, Mrs Mason, Mrs C. J. Jamsetji and 44 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General, 1,480 tons Captain Muhlbauer, arrived in harbour on the 29th March, from Durban, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Y. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Colenzo, Capt McLeod, H. H. the Prince Carman, Chunay, Mr F. T. Fernandes, Mr. T. M. Gracras, Mrs. J. Dockello, Mr. T. A. Pinto, Mr. Krishna-Raw, Mr. S. Fo Pinto 6 natives and 498 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Xema s	Mohmed	Karachi, Mar 21
28	Horsley s	Northfelt	Portsaid, Mar 14
	Assaye (Tpd)	Seymour	Southampton, Mar 9
	General s	Muhlbauer	Durban, Feb 28
	Thornbeck s	Robson	Portsaid, Mar 16
	Ahmedi s	Hughes	Jedah, Mar 17
	China s	Street	London, Mar 8
30	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi Mar 28
	Alston s	Wyatt	Blyth, Feb 27
31	Jumna s	Gun-Cunningham	Jelah, Mar 30
	Shah Allum s	Revill	Karachi, Mar 28
	Hydra s	Kirsborn	Bangkok, Mar 11
	Itamra s	Thompson	Mauritius, Mar 16
	Dumra s	Cutbush	Bushreh, Mar 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Singa s	Pritchett	Rangoon.
	King Frederick s	Jones	Liverpool, &c
30	Clan Maclean s	Young	Cochin, &c
	Nora s	Cannovan	Sydney, &c
	Calabonia s	Toogo	London
	Loodiana s	Cheddy	Calcutta, &c
	Baluchistan s	Davies	Dunkirk, &c
	Alavi s	Fruin Will	Rangoon
	Xema s	Mohmed	Karachi, &c
31	Clan Maclaren s	Shearer	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—
Steamer Africa Badessich for Trieste
" Austria Belaffer for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer China for London.
" Horsley for Manchester.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 780 bales cotton and 7,160 cwt cottonseed, Balle Bros.
Ormidale s—4,740 cwt cottonseed, Balle Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Ormidale s—10,017 cwt cottonseed, Balle Bros.

FOR LONDON.
King Howell s—12,900 cwt cottonseed and 6,026 cwt rapeseed Balle Bros.

FOR HULL.
Morocco s—7,038 cwt cottonseed, Balle Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—830 cwt rapeseed L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Westward Ho s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcheck and Co; 1,102 bales cotton, Balle Bros; 4,559 cwt gunnyseed, B D Sassoon and Co; 1,601 cwt rapeseed, A Blatcheck and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—450 bales cotton Balle Bros.

FOR HAVRE.
Havraise s—1,000 cwt rapeseed, 5,000 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR FUME.
Austria s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE
Austria s—68 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Coquet s—650 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Coquet s—300 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, April 1.
325 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
Wheal Cup	Mahalaxmi Fort.	6th April 5 p.m.
Hamilton Shield Inter Company	Crossed site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.)	13th April 6-30 p.m.
D R F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 5 p.m.

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 10th April.
Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competitions.
Instructional parades will be held as under :—
D R F Every Thursday evening until further orders at the Saluting Battery at 7 p.m.
219 OFFICERS' MEETING.
There will an Officers Meeting at the B V A Club on Tuesday next the 2nd April 1907, at 6-30 p.m. Sharp.
220 ARMS.
Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head Quarters at once for Inspection.
221 LAYERS EXAMINATION.
The following is the result of the Layers competition held at Mahalaxmi on the 30th ultimo.
1st Prize Br Niven No 1 do.
2nd " Br Roberts No 2 Co.
222 The undermentioned Layers having passed the necessary examination are entitled to wear the Layers Badge. For the ensuing year 1907-8.
Br W A Niven, Gr A J Burnett No 1 Co.
Br J S Roberts No 2 Co.
Members who have failed to qualify for the Layers Badge this year and are in possession of the Badge are requested to return the same to Head Quarters.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March 28.*] [BOMBAY, *March 29.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅛	⅛	
3 do. Rentes	94⅜		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101⅛	⅛	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85⅛		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	30⅛		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛		1/16
Do. in New York	66		½
Exchange on London at Paris	25 29½		02
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 52½	½	
Do. do. do. New York	4 83½		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5%		⅛
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5%		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4⅛%	⅛	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4⅛%	⅛	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 125,000
£50,000 from Egypt earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Account.
Bills on Bombay .....Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Calcutta.....Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,000,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Public Deposits	£15,900,000	Dec. £ 600,000
Other Deposits	£43,000,000	Dec. £5,700,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	£37,800,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Notes and Gold	£24,200,000	Dec. £2,300,000
The Bank's Reserve is	41 % of the Liabilities.	

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	Dull
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 bales
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans	5·97—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	11—1

Holidays until Tuesday.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·56 —03	5·56 —03	5·55 —02	5·55 —03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·54 —03	5·52 —03	5·50 —03	5·50 —02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000 bales
Do. do. last year	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	37,000 "
Do. to Continent	40,000 "

Spot Cotton.—10·95 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, not quoted. } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later in consequence of light interior movement.
Do. do. July, 9·54 + 02

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 11/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·18 + 01
Do. do. July 10·27 + 02
Closing Tone of Futures—
COTTON STOCK in London ... 9,000 bales

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	28,000 bales
"	Sold on speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	50,000 "
"	Actual Exports	7,000 "
"	Week's Imports	89,000 "
"	Stock	1,248,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	500 "
"	Sold on speculation	300 "
"	Sold for exportation	100 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,200 "
"	Actual Exports	300 "
"	Week's Imports	2,000 "
"	Stocks	23,000 "
About	Americans	170,000 "
"	Indian	14,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—4 3/4 Sellers. Months—March-May.
Fair Coconadas C. I. F.—4 1/2 Sellers. Months—March-April.
Coconada Cotton Ginned—C. I. F 4 3/4—March-May Sellers.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29 Old Terms—Mar.-Aprl. London value.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 Apl.-May—Antwerp Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 11 1/4d. sellers.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	d. 9½

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay.	£ 0 14 0

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 18 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 7 0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday 28th March.

Cotton	18,607	bales.
Wheat	6,972	cwts.
Linseed	9,397	"
Rapeseed	26,884	"
Gingellyseed	5,719	"
Poppyseed	3,156	"
Groundnuts	697	"
Castorseed	10,076	"
Rice	3,506	"
Myrabollams	5,984	"
Cottonseed	15,041	"
Gram	477	"
Joowar	2,785	"
Maize	...	"

Markets closed for Easter Holidays.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, MARCH 28.

The Freight market is easier and business has been done at 6d. lower for forward than last week; but enquiry is limited.
Several charters are reported from Home.
Weather in the Punjab causes some anxiety, but so far no damage is reported.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists.

Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BELFIELD—March 10, at Orchill House, Newton Abbot, the wife of Major Sidney Belfield, of a son.
DALZELL—March 11, at Sherrall Hall, Tamworth Staffs, the wife of Col. the Hon. Arthur Dalzell, of a son.
DUNLOP—March 9, at Carlton House Terrace, the Viscountess Dunlop (stillborn) of a son.
DUNSTERVILLE—March 5, at Lashill Stock, Essex, the wife of Walker F. Dunsterville, son of the late Lieut.-Col. James B Dunsterville, C.B. of a daughter.
HEMMING—March 19, at 8 Drayton Gardens, S. Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Hemming, R.E. of a daughter.
HESSEY—March 11, at 52 Evelyn Gardens, S. W., the wife of Major W. F. Hessey, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers of a daughter.
STRALBROKER—March 10, at Henham, the Countess of Stradbroke of a son.
TALBOT-PONSONBY—March 10, at Newberry, Kilcullen, co. Kildare, the wife of Capt. R. F. Talbot-Ponsonby, Royal Horse Art. of a son.
THOMPSON—March 6, at Glissead Hall, Brentwood, Essex, the wife of Col. C. W. Thompson,

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Sir Pheroshah and Sir Bhalchandra in Surat.

OVATION TO SIR PHEROSHAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 29, (MORNING.)

As telegraphed yesterday, the Temperance Conference was to meet early this morning at 8 o'clock, under the presidentship of Mr. D. Gostling, but as it was announced that the Hon. Sir Pheroshah M. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the President of the Provincial Conference were coming to Surat the same morning, the Temperance Conference was fixed to meet half an hour later. Mr. Gostling, and a few of his co-workers, were present at the Conference mandap at the appointed time for the meeting, simply to be disappointed, finding hardly twenty persons present. This scanty attendance was attributable to various causes. In the first place, the event was included in the programme only a couple of days before, and the public notice announcing the event, was published in English,—a language that is not much in vogue in Surat. Secondly, the early hours arranged for the Temperance Conference were very inconvenient, as the Provincial Conference, a more important function, was to be held in the afternoon, and that meant a long attendance of the Delegates and others for nearly ten hours, during the day. It is very hot in Surat between noon and four in the evening, and this fact made sitting up for long hours under the canvas most unpleasant. During yesterday's Provincial Conference, though the meeting was composed of Indian gentlemen, various speakers addressed them in English. Many of those present desired that as they did not understand English, the speeches might be given in Gujarati, Mr. Dutt the President, requested the speakers to express themselves in their vernacular if they could help it. But the speakers seemed unwilling to do so, as, it appeared, they had taken great pains to commit by heart their English speeches.

As the Hon. Sir Pheroshah M. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna were coming this morning to Surat, roughly speaking, the whole of Surat was collected outside the railway station to have a glimpse of those two gentlemen who are held in high esteem in sphere. A corps of Volunteers, with bands was stationed on the platform, where the red cloth was spread, and the surroundings were gaily decorated with flags and coloured paper. The Hon'ble Sir Pheroshah, with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the President of the Provincial Conference, and others drove in a carriage and four, escorted by a corps of the Volunteers on cycles and a number of carriages of the well-known citizens of Surat. People cried, "Rajah aya" "Pheroshah ki Jai," "Bande Mataram" and so on. The two distinguished Bombay citizens, both at the station and en route, were profusely garlanded, and the procession wended its way towards the bungalow of Mr. Hayderalli Cassam, beautifully situated on the river bank, where Sir Pheroshah stays. Arches, welcoming Sir Pheroshah were erected en route and signboards showed the words "Shame to Caucus, always Victorious Pheroshah" and so forth.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Crowded Meeting.

SIR PHEROSHAH'S PRESENCE.

SURAT, MARCH 29, (AFTERNOON).

The Fourteenth Provincial Conference met here this afternoon at 2 o'clock when the mandap was crowded to its utmost capacity as it was announced that the Hon. Sir Pheroshah M. Mehta was also attending it.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the President of the Conference, and the Hon. Sir Pheroshah Mehta, were enthusiastically cheered as they entered the mandap. A few of the well-known gentlemen of Bombay, and over six hundred Delegates were present.

Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome address to the Delegates, stated that the organization of the new Department of Commerce and Industry was a welcome token of the sympathetic attitude of Government, and it was only to be hoped that Indian interests will receive the same respect and socilitude which was too often the monopoly of an exclusive European Chambers. Surat had played a lively and conspicuous part in Mahomedan history and had earned a fair record under the rule of the Honourable East India Company. He looked with considerable hope to the Institution of the Provincial Institution of Research for Scientific Agriculture which was proposed to be started at Poona, giving demonstration plots and itinerant instructors.

The Hon. Sir Pheroshah M. Mehta moved that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna be appointed President of the Conference. In course of his remarks, the mover of the proposition spoke of the times when he was connected with Surat during the early years of his professional career. His first brief was from a citizen of Surat. From personal experience he learnt that the citizens of Surat were of a most generous temperament. He did not know whether his friend, Mr. Golabdas Bhaidass, was present there that after noon. If he was there, he would tell them that the greater part of his (Mr. Golabdas') money was earned by him for passing it to him (the speaker) in the numerous cases in which the speaker had him for his client. (Laughter.) However dormant Surat might be in these days, he could not help saying to the credit of its citizens that they were absolutely imbued with the public spirit which was a noble trait of their character. It was a great pleasure to him that the public spirit of the citizens of Surat was manifest in most successful Conferences and the Exhibition, which filled their City with enthusiasm for the last several days. He hoped, time would come when they would celebrate the advent of the Indian National Congress in Surat. (Cheers). He was perfectly certain that the munificence of the citizens of Surat would be found quite equal to the demand for the purpose of holding the Congress amongst them. In all humility they might allow him to express how grateful he and his friend, Sir Bhalchandra, were for the generous reception which all classes of community in the City had accorded to them that morning. He had been closely associated with Sir Bhalchandra in many public capacities, and he could say that Sir Bhalchandra always stood out as an advocate of the public interest, and had favoured himself a staunch supporter of the public cause. (Cheers). In having Sir Bhalchandra for their President, they could not have a more public spirited Indian than him. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadur Ambalal Desai seconded the proposition, and it was carried with acclamation.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sir Balchandra Krishna then took the President's chair and thanked those present for the honour done to him and their leader, the Hon. Sir Pheroshah Mehta that day.

He then read his address.

THE ELECTION MUDDLE IN BOMBAY.

The most absorbing topic for the last two months in our Province has been, I take it the Municipal elections in Bombay City. For months past the air has been thick with reports that a combination was afoot, directed by a certain high Government officer, and worked with the avowed object of excluding from the Corporation certain well-known workers on the popular side, or at least to insult and humiliate them. The services of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta to the Corporation were so conspicuous and generally recognized that it was confidently hoped that the prime object of the combination would be frustrated. But when the eventful day arrived, what with the force of previous canvassing and with the aid of questionable expedients in the mode of voting, it eventually turned out that the combination, or the Caucus as it has been called, was successful all along the line, and that the popular candidates were entirely thrown out. It is not the success or the ill-success of the combination that is of much consequence. It would be reprehensible even if it had failed. But the success adds point to the moral reflections suggested by the occurrence. The success was made possible only by several Indian gentlemen joining hands with the European organizers of the combination, whether as active and zealous partizans or as silent voters. On the impropriety of their conduct I have no wish to dwell. I would leave them to the stings of their own consciences, such as they may have. But as to the Europeans, who led the combination, I am tempted to exclaim, what a fall was there! From the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, Bombay has a tradition of sympathetic and harmonious co-operation between Europeans and Indians, the former invariably presenting high ideals of citizenship and preserving a healthy moral atmosphere. In the field of local self-government especially, European guidance has been of inestimable value to us. Leaders of the Bench of Justices and later of the Corporation, men like Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. (now Sir Andrew) Scobie, Major Payne Barras, Captain Henry, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Frank Souter, Major Selby, Major Martin, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Dr. Peterson, Mr Geary, Sir Henry Morland, Sir George Cotton, Mr. Roughton, Dr. Cook, Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Burke, and others were highly respected municipal reformers. They were all men of high character, and singleness of purpose, and were fully imbued with the principles of English citizenship and self-government. They formed no liques and no combinations. They never sought to exclude or humiliate any of their colleagues. They showed no intolerance or impatience of healthy opposition. Their purpose was rather to bring in more workers into their fold, to guide and stimulate earnest work, to form sturdy and selfless characters, and to rouse a healthy sense of independence and of indignation at official wrong-doing. Mr. Maclean's was a particularly notable instance. As editor of the *Bombay Gazette* he gave many hard hits to Indian political aspirations, but in the Municipal Corporation he was the first to resist official high-handedness or any of the slightest attempt to encroach on the rights of local self-government. The present ideal of citizenship of the Indian community in Bombay is modelled on the teachings and examples of men like Sir Charles Forbes and Mr. Maclean. Happily in Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Lund we have still European gentlemen in Bombay who hold up the same lofty ideal of independence and high character. A striking testimony to the soundness of Bombay public opinion was borne by Lord Ripon during the Ilbert Bill controversy. In the height of that controversy in Bengal his Lordship sought advice from Bombay, and our leaders, European and Indian, met at a private meeting, and arrived at that compromise which was subsequently embodied in the Act, and which became the basis of an understanding between the belligerent parties. It thus used to be Bombay's pride that our European fellow-citizens were remarkably broad-minded and high-souled men, who practised noble principles, and inspired like principles in those associated with them. Compared to such a record of the past what a fall do we witness to-day!

THE CAUCUSIAN OFFICIAL CREATION.

The impropriety of the present proceeding is heightened by the fact that it is chiefly an official creation. The avowed object or at least the inevitable result of the proceeding being to sow dissensions, it is highly questionable whether such a proceeding was permissible in the interest of good government. The pernicious results of an official combination in such a case are manifold. The election cannot be free which is very first essence of it. There will be an amount of demoralization and intimidation standing engendered by it among the electors. In an express Resolution, the Local as well as the Supreme Governments declare that they disapprove of official intervention in elections, and yet when invoked to act in the spirit of the Resolution, the Government of Bombay take no action, on the plea that the Resolution related to elections for the Legislative Councils. It is difficult to understand how a Municipal election can be differentiated in principle from an election for the Legislative Council. I must frankly say that the mode adopted by Government to explain their inaction has caused widespread and genuine uneasiness and soreness in the public mind. It has been argued that if officials are legally entitled to vote they are also entitled to combine and to influence voting, but what may be legal is not always expedient or wise, and it is the duty of an enlightened head of the Government to restrain his subordinates from doing acts which though legal are not expedient. When Secretariat officers openly vote for the Caucus ticket, and when the Government decline to give redress on very unconvincing grounds, the public may be pardoned for entertaining an uneasy feeling that the responsibility for the Caucus is not confined to its immediate organizers. Such a state of unrest and distrust is much to be deplored. This was least expected to occur during the administration of His Excellency Lord Lamington, who, it must be owned, has shown himself markedly sympathetic and liberal-minded, ever since his arrival in this Presidency, and I am sincerely sorry that the memory of His Lordship's administration should be marred by such a regrettable incident.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

The incident moreover is not parochial as has been represented in certain quarters. It has far reaching issue, and it requires to be dealt with in a broad statesman-like manner. It is in the assertion of English progressive principles and the mediation between the official executive and the people that lies the chief merit of the heads of administrations. The Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, by their long separation from English influences and by the very conditions of their life in this country are apt to have their minds run in narrow grooves, and it is for correcting their narrowness that the appointments of men fresh from English public life to the posts of Viceroy and Provincial Governors are greatly prized. I earnestly hope that His Excellency Lord Lamington will rise superior to the situation, and assert his innate love of fair play by firmly expressing his disapproval of the whole proceeding.

THE RULES OF SUSPENSION AND REMISSION.

The recent rules about the suspension and remission of land revenue will provide some measure of relief from the extreme rigour of the Land Revenue Settlement. If the frequency of bad years and the helplessness of the ryots have not induced the Government to reduce their demand of land revenue, they have at least impressed the Government with the necessity of qualifying the mode of collection in certain emergencies. In March last year, Government issued certain rules for suspension and remission of land revenue which met with severe criticism. The present rules are in some respects an improvement, but in others are retrogressive. Under the old rules a crop under "4 annas" entitled a holder to full suspension, while in the case of a 4 anna crop full suspension was allowed only to holders paying assessment of Rs. 10 or less, or those holding land on restricted tenures, and in other cases suspension was allowed only to the extent of half the assessment. The present rules give full suspension in all cases of crops of 4 annas and under. The old rules moreover provided for individual enquiries as to bad landlords and rack-renters, as to persons who could pay without imperilling their future solvency, and as to whether the persons belonged to money-lending or professional classes. Such vexatious enquiries are stopped by the new rules. On the other hand the old rules provided for remission in cases of entire failure of crops

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

Conclusion of the Racing Season.

The racing on Saturday was again not without incident and three jockeys had most fortunate escapes, with but little more than shakings, from what might have ended in serious, if not fatal injuries. Eight races were served up and, with exciting finishes in almost every case, there was an excellent day's racing with a large attendance. In their last issue for a few months to come, punters came out about even with the Books without any actual but few prices figuring.

Malone, the last victim of a jockey's risks, was once more seen out riding and his recovery is quite rapid. Hadley is rapid as also it is to be hoped will be those of the two lads who came off badly on this occasion, though with nothing as serious as was the case with Ireland.

Sunshine started the day badly with the firts of the Arab Selling Plates when they naturally made for Scipio though on his track gallop Sunshine was said to be able to beat this poor field and Joker was the only other to come in for any consideration on the strength of his having been left in the Consolation Meeting. Sunshine got off none too well and the front two had the race practically to themselves, and Joker gradually drew up on Scipio at the distance. Scipio is far from a stayer, which Joker is and though the Chestnut answered the whip and went away by half a length again, Joker came at him once more and just squeezed home by a head.

The public found compensation in the next, the Good-bye Plate, though Vasco was only a little better favourite than Hadhur at 6 to 4 with Mandeville the next. Hadhur showed that his last run was no fluke from start to finish as after being in front from the six furlongs to the distance where Monsoon had him beat. Heeroo had ridden a patient race on Vasco and came away nicely but just as he seemed winning easily he had to go for all he knew to get home by a mere quarter length from Dhamas whose late, fast run after seven furlongs, was a bit of a surprise.

Once again the betting was open when four went on for the Pony Consolation and Mandeville at even was a quarter point better than Comeback. There is not much to be said about it, those two beat the race to themselves, and Comeback was under it easily. Mandeville was going pulling hard, at the bend and on Comeback making an effort slipped away again as he liked. A much closer race than the five pounds difference since the last time they met behind Vocalist suggested.

On the strength of his win at the first time of asking and with seemingly nothing to beat, Young Lomond installed a starmish favourite for the second of the New Arab Selling Plates and kept there despite a run by Deenar's stable; Messrs. Dinshaw and Tata having recently bought him and Phiroz had formed having recently bought him and Phiroz had formed good judgment in securing him at a very moderate price. He is a solid stayer and Vining rode a perfect race in keeping him close up to the leaders, Nizam and Young Kolah. At the bend he got to work and, persuaded by the whip, came away well. Hoyt came too late on Young Lomond and could not do better than a length with Nizam staying on well. The joint owners had to fork out a bit to Mr. Jacob's stable, as also Young Lomond but Nizam went to Mr. D. L. Khimjee for a thousand.

Business on the farewell Plate was very brisk and fit as Bay Middleton looked after his rest he was made favourite though extending when Young Gazelle and Scimitar's following came into the betting. His rest has not improved the favourite's temper and he alone has to be blamed for getting away to the tune after making his hoof felt on Commissioner's ankle; he, however, being first out and Gazelle Young Gazelle also was not to be made to run in first dash but after a furlong he was seen coming along outside with Bay Middleton who took command by the bend. On entering the straight Young Gazelle began to draw up on him and a tremendous fight ensued right up to the post's At the end they were nose to nose and a last desperate effort by Vining landed the grey a winner by a head. Three quarters behind were Ashruf and Scimitar who came from nowhere like a flash.

Another Plate again provided a very exciting race and the second bit of sound judgment by Heero. Of Byramjee's pair Taghreet was a bit the better fancied; Ed, Berlin and Antica next, Gladiator and Hermit made the running for the former to fall out and Eed lead before the bend. So well did the grey come into the straight that all looked over till Antica came up and Taghreet full of running from the rear and actually taken the lead by the Second Enclosure looked to be going on well, won by half a length.

A fair sort of an upset. Money early came for Wildside as she had to give way to Royalist and Admiral Crichton each of which had a very strong following. That smart sprinter Projecture, as has been changed hands at something like 2000 to 100 to running at a great pace. At the turn Jones was a bit wide and it looked a good race between the two when Primerole left the two behind. Ames and Ames squeezed her nicely home by a neck, the mare immediately afterwards and won very stylishly. Royalist disappointed and won very easily. Royalist has a good outside mission to this place.

The Consolation Plate brought the days and the Sport's Programme to a close, and Sa was the popular favourite. Money came readily for Whiteface, however, and there was not much to choose between them Whiteface came out with the lead at the three furlongs when it appeared to be the race won and Hoyt took it a trifle easy. Sabig was not done, however, and came again very strong taking a neck lead soon after the entrance which he held till opposite the stand when Hoyt set the whip going and Whiteface landed the odds by a head amidst great excitement. It was a great win and a matter of great satisfaction to Fred Pearson who but a week or so ago brought the pony to Bombay and was rather fortunate in being able to buy him in for Rs. 1,050. Captain Davie bought Magna Charta for Rs. 950.

Another Plate has been dealt with, but not the unlucky that occurred at the half mile. Those behind the leaders were in a bunch here and, in the jumble, Sohail, Makhool and Berlin came down with Trenoweth; Hazza a damaged, perhaps broken, hand but that Tommy Melson was unconscious. He looked very bad when carried into the room next to the Scales's room but soon recovered and has nothing, fortunately, worse than a severe shaking and a badly bruised head.

To one born of an inclination to roguishness, Bandit joined the ranks last week but probably was born to, as was injured internally and died soon after. That is a serious loss to H. H. the Kour Sahib of Rajpipla.

Trooper Keenan has returned to Australia and his place in Prince Sripal Singh's Stable has been filled by Trenoweth who had severed with Byramjee.

The New Arab Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arabs which have landed since 1st July, 1906. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Gokuldas's g a h Joker, 8st 4lbs carried .....Forster 1
Mr. [illegible] Scipio, 7st 4lbs ..... Melson 2
Mr. [illegible] Sunshine, 7st 7lbs.. Kamad 3
Mr. [illegible] b a h Ravine, 7st 4lbs Connerkhan 4
Also Ran:—Bul Bul 8st 5lbs, Narcissus 7st 13lbs, Sir Lancelot 7st 13lbs, Sunshine 7st 7lbs, Scipio 7st 4lbs, Joker 8st 4lbs.

(Winner trained by Fakir Bin Saif.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Sunshine, 6 to 4 Scipio, 6 to 1 Narcissus, and longer odds resp.

The Race:—Scipio led out followed by Joker and Sunshine at the three furlongs Sunshine came into second and at the bend tried. Rounding the turn Joker drew up to Scipio who went away again but again, Joker drew up at the stand and beat Scipio by a neck, length next and poor Sunshine third.

Time 1 min 2 3-5 secs.

Also Ran:—Mr. J. M. Mistry 4th for Rs 950 Sunshine 5th bought in for Rs 1,300 and Rs 1,600.

The Farewell Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Maiden Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March, 1906. Distance—6 furlongs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. ..... furlongs.

Mr. [illegible] b a h Rashid, 7st 4lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr. [illegible] Comeback, 7st 4lbs ..... Vining 2
Mr. [illegible] Mandeville, 7st 4lbs ..... Melson 3
Also ran:—Vasco 7st 8lbs, Hadhur 7st 8lbs, Monsoon 7st 8lbs, Dhamas 7st 8lbs, Kasamb 7st 8lbs, carried 7st 9lbs, Total 7st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Vasco, 6 to 4 Hadhur, 10 to 1 Emir and Mirdas and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From a good start they went away in a bunch to the six furlongs where Hadhur, outside, and Monsoon led followed by Dhafer. At the half mile Hadhur came away with the same following and Emir drew up at the bend. Here Vasco drew up into fourth place with Monsoon on the rails, Hadhur and Emir outside almost level.

At the distance Vasco drew up and later Mirdas shot out in pursuit, Vasco staying out eventually by a quarter length, three-quarters next two; Dhamas late into a fourth place. Time.—1min. 39 2/5 secs.

Pony Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14·2 and under which have not won race value Rs. 500 or over, since 31st March, 1906. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Vaid's b a h Mandeville, 7st ..... Melson 1
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Comeback, 10st ..... Vining 2
Mr. G. R. K's b a h Virballa, 7st 8lbs ..... Heeroo 3
Mr. H. P. Roy Chowdhury's b a h Belle Coie, 8st 2lbs ..... A Hoyt 4

(Winner trained by Shaik Kasum.)

Betting:—Evens Mandeville 5 to 4 against Comeback, 5 to 1 Virballa, 6 to 1 Bell Coie.

The Race.—Bell Coie led out by a length and a half from Com back who soon fell back when they all closed in a bunch and Virballa went a head at the five furlongs on the rails till Mandeville shot out a neck in front of Comeback at the half mile. A furlong later the two left the others and at the bend Mandeville led by a length and a half. Comeback came after him in the straight but could do nothing. Won by two length, five next. Time.—1min 16 secs.

Second New Arab Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st; 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M. P. [illegible] and M. Boomoo's b a h Deenar, 8st ..... Vining 1
Mr. Monson's g a h Young Lomond, 8st 2lbs... A Hoyt 2
Aga Mirza's b a h Nizam, 8st 7lbs, d 8st 9lbs ..... Robertson 3
Mr. Pattelhalla Esoo K's b a h Advancement, 7st 13lbs ..... Kamad 4

Also Ran:—Phiroz 8st 2lbs, Robert Macaire 8st 2lbs, Chum Chuman 7st 13lbs, Young Kolah 7st 13lbs, and 7st 11lbs.

(Winner trained by W. I. Fowler).

Betting:—Evens Young Lomond, 5 to 2 against Deenar, 4 to 1 Advancement, 7 to 1 Phiroz, 8 to 1 Nizam, longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Nizam jumped out in front of Young Kolah, Deenar and Phiroz. This order remained to the bend when the first three were level and Young Lomond coming up. At the distance Deenar came away under a whip and Young Lomond put in a run but fell short by a half length, one and a quarter between next two. Time.—1min 10 secs.

Nizam brought by Mr. D. L. Khimjee for Rs. 1,000 Young Lomond and Deenar bought in for Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 2,000.

The Farewell Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. [illegible] g a h Young Gazelle, 7st 8lbs.....Heeroo 1
Messrs. M. [illegible] and A. Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 13lbs ..... Ames 2
Mr. D. Ranchordass g a h Ashruf, 9st ..... Kamad 3
Mr. R. R. S's g a h Scimitar, 8st 4lbs ..... Vining 4

Also ran.—Creditor 8st 12lbs, Mudlool 8st 11lb cd. 8st 2lbs) Gaucho 7st 13lbs cd. 8st 4lbs Mumbra 7st 12lbs, Court Martial 7st 7lbs cd. 7st 10lbs, Sahoon 7st 5lbs, Yatim 7st 5lbs, Salawar 7st cd. 7st 11b. Wasi 6st 10lbs. cd. 7st. (Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting.—2 to 1 against Bay Middleton, 3 to 1 Scimitar, 4 to 1 Young Gazelle, 8 to 1 Mudlool, Mumbra and Wasi, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Bay Middleton played up and kicked Comeback on the turn being mainly responsible for a long delay into Creditor and Mudlool got away from Yatim with the rest bunched. At the three furlongs Bay Middleton came up and took the lead with Gazelle next and near the head Young Gazelle began to come up being nearly level with the leader in the entrance to the straight. It was a magnificent race all the way down and by the stand the grey showed in front and won by a head. Ashruf came through late outside and beat Scimitar, three-quarters behind the favourite. Time.—1min. 8 secs.

The Andheri Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's b a h Tarbreet, 8st 11lbs .....Heeroo 1
Mr. Allibhai Esoo's g a h Ed, 8st 7lbs...C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. Tomlinson Teipal's g a h Antica 7st 13lbs...Kamad 3
Mr. Kalso's b a h Hermit 8st 12lbs .....Vining 4

Also ran:—Sohail 9st 5lbs; (fell), Bendigo 8st 8lbs; Rummah 8st 3lbs; Makhool 8st 4lbs, (fell), Gladiator 8st 3lbs, Young Carnigan 8st 2lbs, Berlin 8st 11b (fell), Highborn 8st 10lbs, cd 8st 13lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—2 to 1 against Tarbreet, 3 to 1 Hermit, 4 to 1 Berlin and Ed, 5 to 1 Antica, 10 to 1 Sohail and Highborn and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—They got away splendidly with Gladiator in front and the rest in a bunch till Hermit came up at the five furlong with a very slight lead, Highborn and Eed close and Eed went ahead at the last mile. Here Berlin, Makhol and Sohail fell whilst in the rush, Hermit and Antica were following and these three were level at the bend where Tacbreet had drawn up. At the distance Eed was still in front and seemed to have the race won when Tacbreet came full of running and won by half a length, half next, a good fourth with Hermit eased. Time:—2mins 6 4-5 secs.

The Final Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b m Primerole 9st 11lb..... Ames 1
Mr. A. N. Dass' b m by Mulsion 7st 13lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr. W. B. Green's b m Projecture 9st..... Fisher 3
Mr. Kalso's b m by Royalist 9st 4lbs..... Vining 4

Also Ran:—Chassepot 9st 12lbs, Rustile 8st 7lbs Admiral Crichton 8st 6lbs, Shotover 8st 11b, Adelaide 8st, Jubilant 7st cd 7st 3lbs,

(Winner trained by C Bleach.)

Betting.—6 to 4 against Primerole, 5 to 2 Admiral Crichton, 4 to 1 Primerole, 5 to 1 Rustile, 8 to 1 Mulsion 10 to 1 Shotover and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Projecture jumped off by a length and a half from Rustile and Mulsion with Primerole Royalist and Admiral Crichton in a bunch next. At the ten and a half the same and Mulsion coming up looking like a winner when Ames brought Primerole with the whip out, into an overlap on the rails and staying on well won by a length, a quarter between next two. Time:—1min 28 secs.

Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, 50. A Selling Race for Arabs 14 hands and under. Ponies entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st W. I. under. Ponies entered for Rs. 400. Allowance.—3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowance.—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. G. E. Taylor's b a h Whiteface 7st 4lbs. A Hoyt 1
Mr. P. B. Ayasla's b a h Sabig, 7st 6lbs cu. 7st 11lbs. Ames 2
Mr. Yassim bin Mahomed's b a h Salawar 8st 11b. Mujs. 3
Mr. G. K's g a h Sir Lawrence, 7st 2lbs..... Etul 4

Also ran:—Ashram 8st cd. 8st, 2lbs, Magna Charta 7st 9st Bourbon 7st 2lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Sabig, 7 to 4 Whiteface 6 to 1 Magna Charta and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Magna Charta led out from Sabig and Whiteface till at the three furlongs they were level with Whiteface inside, Later Sabig fell back and Whiteface went in front with Salawar coming up. Whiteface led nicely into the straight but Sabig came again and at the distance was level, soon going a bit in front, Hoyt, however, brought out the whip and in a magnificent finish won by a head, length next and close fourth.—Time:—1min 9secs.

Whiteface bought in for Rs. 1,050 and Magna Charta bought by Capt. Davie for Rs. 950.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

If the gentleman who draws a huge salary for superintending the weather up at Simla, had been anywhere near the schooner, at about 7 p.m. yesterday, he would have heard remarks regarding his capacity which he would not have liked. In this country we are so accustomed to getting our weather according to regulation as one may say, that any departure from the usual routine becomes a grievance at once. The local yachtsmen had a distinct grievance on Saturday regarding the wind. It started work from the southward which was absolutely ridiculous to begin with and after coming a bit more westerly proceeded to drop steadily, finally dying away just at the critical moment and leaving us all drifting about in a silly way, a few yards from home with our trouble for nothing.

There were three boats in for the A Class race. The principal feature about the start was the new piece of ordinance which has been lately presented to the club and which made its debut with much noise in this race. The start itself was a good one. Melody and Sapphire had a struggle for the weather berth and though Sapphire was over first with about an inch and a half to spare. Melody rushed on her weather with a big spinnaker jib pulling her along in fine style. Turquoise was late and was out of it from the first.

The race was an uninteresting one. The breeze was fair to start with and Sapphire steadily drew away from Melody while Turquoise steadily dropped behind. On the beat from North Karanja, Turquoise improved her place a bit but could not make anything of the failing breeze. On the second round the breeze gradually dropped and dropped but just lasted out sufficiently to let Sapphire and Melody get across the line, Turquoise having taken a friendly tow in. Sapphire won with a lot in hand.

There were five starters in the B Class. Sayonara had the best of the start, with Trixie under her lee, Erin and Mannikin started away with a luffing match which took them in shore out of the tide. On the run to Tucker Beacon, Trixie drew away and still further increased her lead on the reach to North Karanja. Beating home, Trixie went badly and all the rest were close up to her at Middle Ground. From Middle Ground into the schooner all were cross tacking and Trixie got the worst of it being last at the turn though all were in a bunch as they went round. Running down again to Tucker Beacon, Sayonara got away from the rest in the failing breeze while Trixie dropped still further astern. Beating in the wind dropped away to nothing and Sayonara, with a good lead worked up to within a few yards of the schooner by about quarter to seven but could not manage to get across the line by seven, the race consequently being off.

Six started in the small boat race. Coralie had the best of the start, on Lapwing's weather. Tomtit came up and after a half hearted luffing match passed Coralie and went away from her like a leaf before the wind. Standing into the strong tide, however, she did not blow along as fast as she might and Lapwing, keeping close in shore ran through Coralie's weather and was a good second at Tucker Beacon. Reaching up to the Butcher Island buoy Tomtit and Meg stood too far up to windward and also stood too much out in the tide. Lawping and Coralie kept in the slack water and gained accordingly. Tomtit was first round with Lapwing still second. It was a reach down to North Karanja with sheets pretty well in and Meg got past Lapwing, Coralie also making up a bit. Maud and Midget dropped steadily astern.

The wind was falling very light as they rounded North Karanja, just ahead of the B Class and the beat in was most tedious and wearisome as going to windward in tumbly water with a dead light breeze is not the strong point of the Tomtits. Lapwing got ahead of Meg and close on Tomtit by Middle Ground but had great difficulty in getting any further losing steerage way once and having to ignominiously wear round. Tomtit arrived at the schooner with Sayonara and struggled for ten minutes or more to get over the line but failed. Woodeo topsails were then the order of the day and moorings were sadly picked up.

The Swin Swale and Invicta started in the D Class race. The start could hardly be called a good one but after much energetic manœuvring after the second run all got over the line somehow. The Invicta sported among other things a big jib which evidently belonged to someone else and she went away from the other two rapidly. The Swin and Swale stuck to each other as usual and rounded Tucker Beacon in close company. All three stood far too much up to windward and had difficulty in steaming the strong tide, but finally succeeded in rounding the buoy with Invicta still in the lead. The failing wind slowed them down almost to a standstill on the reach to North Karanja when they wisely gave up a hopeless job as they would hardly have fetched the schooner by next morning.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3·30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire	Scr	Capt Motor and R H Hopkins	3 30	5 40 9	2 10 9
Turquoise...	5 18	Mr F J Preston	...	Did not Start	
Melody	9 43	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	6 57 0	2 17 0

Course No 1 = 10·7 miles, 1st Prize won by Sapphire. Wind N N W Strength very Light, Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3·45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pixie	Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall	Did not finish in time limit		
Trixie.....	Scr	Mr C D Bomberger		Do	
Mankin	6 11	Officers R A		Do	
Erin	2 9	Mr S H Ireland		Do	
Sayonara ...	Scr	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitted		Do	

Course No 2 = 10·7 miles—Wind N N W Strength very Light, Time limit—7 p.m.

T AND D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J S Milne and C A Wordsworth	Did not finish in time limit		
Lapwing..	5 36	Mr R S J Gillespie and Capt R F		Do	
Maud	6 24	Officers R A		Do	
Midget....	8 48	Officers R A		Do	
Coralie ...	8 18	Mr J O E Metcalfe		Do	
Meg.....	Scr	Mr C H Byrne		Do	
Jean	8 48	Mr C H Maclean	Did not Start		

Course No 13 = 9¾ miles—Wind N N W Strength, very Light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4·5 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allees. M. s.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Swin.....	Scr	Serjant Major Gills R E	Did not finish in time limit		
Swale ...	Scr	Corporal Offord R E		Do	
Invicta	18 12	Serjant Ley R E		Do	

Course No. 13 = 9·6 miles—Wind S S W, strength very Light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

PIG-STICKING AT DHOLKA.

Fine Day's Sport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOLKA, March 29.

We had a splendid day's sport a Sakodra, five miles west of Dholka, where one found plenty of pig and ran off six heats of the Gujarat Cup and five of the Salmon Cup. The first beat had a false start after three squeakers, then a good sounder broke and after a sporting run in difficult country, Colonel Forbes speared the second heat which got into a good boar but was lost in thick jungle.

We found another, however, and after a good run Moore speared the third heat which ran small, but was a very sporting pig. It was anybody's heat all through, all being well mounted. Rudkin and Graham each got a jink out of a pig, but Medlicott finally scored the fourth heat. Dimmock and Boyd got left when the order to ride was given, and after short run, Owen Symons speared the fifth heat and got, after five, a Big boar. Darley and Crum both got jinked, before Darley eventually speared an excellent run at hot pace for the sixth heat, but failed to spear the pig and were ruled out.

SALMON CUP.

In the first heat Moore had it all his own way after a fair sized boar which broke back through the junab and line of beaters, and working him out to the open, speared the third heat, but the pace was spoiled by thick jungle in which Gordon and Rudkin ran past a pig which then charged Sardarsingh who speared a good boar. In the second heat Colonel Forbes and Boyd raced to head off a pig from the jungle into the run but he broke, and after getting through, Forbes speared the fifth heat—a very fast jinking pig. Medlicott and Crum made the run ning. After a good run Medlicott speared. In the sixth heat, Graham speared after the pig had jinked from Lloyd.

Semi-Finals for the Gujrat Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOLKA, March 30.

We met at Sindvaj, four miles north-west of Dholka. Pig was scarce and we only worked off the two semi-final heats of the Gujrat Cup first nominations in the morning, and in the afternoon we found no pig.

FIRST HEAT.

Medlicott and Colonel Forbes had a splendid run after a fast sporting pig through beautiful hunting country, Medlicott getting spear.

SECOND HEAT.

Darley, Owen, Symons and Moore ran a pig through thick difficult country. Darley did all the the running but Symons was lucky in getting in at the finish and speared. Darley was very unfortunate, doubly so in disabling his grand horse Neptune.

To-morrow we meet at Ambarelli five mile south.

THE KADIR CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

The Semi-Finals in the Kadir Cup were won by Milbanke, Vaughan and Carden, and the final by Vaughan and Vidette.

ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

General Francis on the Art.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 31.

The All-India Boxing Tournament wound up last night very successfully, the attendance being the largest ever seen in this Garrison, the Officers alone being several rupes deep, whilst long before starting every point of vantage was occupied. The Officials were Captain Craven of the Manchesters, as Referee, Captain St. Houston, A.V.D., and Capt. Chapman of the Manchesters, Judges. Staff Sergt Wynan was Time-keeper, Lieutenant Yates Superintendant of the Gymnasia was M.C., and perfect order prevailed throughout. The decisions were all very popular, especially Blakes who, hailing from far Lebong, was the proud recipient of the Feather-Weights Cup. In his final bout with Richardson of the Leicesters, he had matters all his own way, knocking Richardson out late in the third round. Carter of the 1st Battery was also sent asleep in the second round in his bout with Martin in Middle-Weights.

The most exciting fight of the Tournament was between Strickland of the 14th Hussars, and Bolland of the Connaught Rangers who fought like friends and were dead level till Strickland placed a terrific swing on Bolland's jaw just on the time in the third round which dazed him. This one blow had its effect, deciding the award in Strickland's favour.

General Francis, in presenting the prizes, remarked that, at the risk of being thought old-fashioned, he would essay his opinion that the present tendency is to use too many round-arm hits. Petes Jackson would have sent any of them to sleep who attempted such tactics (laughter) and Ned Donolly would never stand it. Moir beat Tiger Smith because he hit straight and the other man didn't. (Laughter.) He was glad to find men come such long distances to compete in the Tournament which had been highly successful.

Results of the Semi-Finals:—

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Blake, of the Middlesex, beat Richardson, of the Leicesters.

McCarthney being in hospital for fever was scratched to Evans of the South Staffords.

FINALS.

Blake beat Evans.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS. SEMI-FINALS.

Strickland, of the 14th Hussars, beat Sheppard, of the Leicesters.

Bolland, of the Connaught Rangers, beat Gunner Harris of the 10th Battery.

FINALS.

Strickland beat Bolland by very few points.

INTERMEDIATE WEIGHTS.

Kilby, of "S" Battery, beat Cooper, of the Manchesters.

Evans, of the 13th Hussars, beat Sinclair, of the 13th Hussars.

FINALS.

Kilby beat Evans in fine style.

BANTHAM-WEIGHT—FINALS.

Bounds, of the Manchesters, beat Shaw, of the East Lancs., on points in three rounds.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Martin, of the Carabineers, beat Carter, of the 1st Battery, knocking him out by a good upper cut in second round.

In the extra six round contest between Corporal Strath of the Royal Dragoons, and Private Barkey, of the Sherwood Foresters, a fine scientific exposition of art was seen, the pair going all the six rounds in earnest, Strath winning.

BOYS COMPETITIONS "A."

Poole, of the Sussex, beat Eason, of the Connaught Rangers.

BOYS "B."

Bayley beat Malone, both Manchester boys.

An extra day's programme has been put on for Saturday night for the benefit of the losers as also to compensate the number of visitors who lost their kits in a fire in their camp yesterday.

Ten six-round contests are on the Card.

Record Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 26.

It is not too much to suggest that Secunderabad, the largest garrison in India, should be recognized as the premier centre for Boxing in the future. At least it now deserves this distinction since the present Tournament has drawn competitors actually from All India; it has secured the record number of entries from All India; and any one seeing the huge crowd in the arena last night would have said that it was the biggest crowd seen in All India. Hence it can fairly lay claim to the recognition I suggest. People in the Presidency towns have no conception what a big Tournament as run in this garrison is like, and each year sees a decided improvement in numbers both of entrants and audience whilst the general arrangements of the ring and arena can only be styled,—the name of perfection. Lieut Yates, Superintendent of Gymnasia, deserves the greatest credit for this his latest triumph in the interests of physical culture and sport. The burden of the arrangements has for several years fallen on Q. M. S. Old, Central Gymnasium, who is really responsible for the inception of All India idea, and through whose assiduous efforts the annual engagement has become quite the most popular in India. Boxing commenced at 6-30, the referees being Capt Craven, and the judges Lieut Yates and Capt. St. C. Houston A. V. D.

The following is a short description of the various bouts:—Middle Weights.

Gunner Grove (Hyderabad Sind,) 45th Battery R. F. A versus Gunner Salt, 41st battery R. F.

First Round.—Grove commenced work first and tapped Salt's claret but the latter soon used his left to advantage.

Second Round.—Groves put in some good swings, and Salt avoided punishment in a manner which created much laughter, but in one of his wild rushes he succeeded in painting Grove's face prettily.

Third Round.—Groves continued to use his left on Salt's jaw and his left by straight jabs on the chin. Whenever in danger Salt would fall on his opponent's neck and Grove was constantly pushing him off and found it difficult to get his man to follow the common rules of ringcraft, and evidently believing he had won in any case on points used up the rest of the time in quiet but effective leads whilst Salt's blows were very feeble. There was hardly a sound from the audience when Salt was awarded the verdict.

INTERMEDIATE WEIGHTS.

Bombdr. Kilby, "S" battery R. H. A. versus Driver Jones, 31st Battery, R. F. A. First Round.—Kilby broke the spell by leading well after a long spar but Jones made good returns swinging in doublehanders until Kilby went down for a second, but was up in a trice.

Second Round.—The pair went to work in windmill fashion at first, until Kilby found body and jaw nicely Jones' returns failing to have much effect, Kilby being very happy on his feet all the time.

Third Round.—Although making a game defence Jones received a gruelling, Kilby sending in repeated right and left blows, causing Jones' returns to fall very lightly Kilby won.

Pte. Vandoine, Royal Fusiliers, versus Pte. Sinclair, 13th Hussars. First Round.—Quick exchanges all through. Sinclair was on his knees twice and by the call of time and suffered a deal of punishment.

Second Round.—Vandoine went right off in this meeting and Sinclair took up the fighting in real earnest and slashed in repeated blows to his opponents weak returns getting the best of the round easily.

Third Round.—Sinclair made the pace altogether too warm for Vandoine administering continuous kidney blows while Vandoine replied with short arm jabs which lacked force. Sinclair won.

Light weights.

Driver Lewsey, 14th Battery, R. F. A. versus Driver Goy, 16th Battery, R. F. A.

First Round.—A tame set to although both landed out furiously towards the end. Goy began to work his man by clever feet movement.

Second Round.—There was a deal of cautious sparing until Goy shot out his left and there followed very heavy exchanges. Goy brought up a good right on Dewsen's jaw and the latter followed up but was surprised to receive double leads from Goy and could only get in a few weightless body blows.

Third Round.—Dewsey improved wonderfully in this meeting and worked his man all round the ring putting in clever rights continuously, whilst Goy was using left stops to break up Dewsey's movement, and the judges being undecided another round was ordered.

Extra Round.—Both strove for a knock out and fought hard, and a hammer and tongs battle ensued till time when Lewsey was declared the winner.

Lce. Cpl. Perkins, 14th Hussars, versus Dr. Imber, 40th Battery, R. F. A. First Round.—Nothing much was done in this, each man attacking feebly.

Second Round.—Imber allowed Perkins to do all the work and cleverly guarded the blows put in. Another tame exhibition.

Third Round.—Imber who had evidently all the previous two rounds being played to the gallery began to show what he could do and forced his man to the ropes letting out good lefts on the jaw, and then on to the corner where however he allowed his man too much room to place him in very great danger. An extra round was ordered.

Extra Round.—Imber went to work vigorously and hammered Perkins about with his left, following up with good blows on the ribs. Perkins endeavoured to change the order of things but was too slow and Imber was given the award.

Pte. Sheppard Leicesters versus Pte. Wootton Staffs.

First Round.—Wootton had the advantage of his man in height and reach but Sheppard lost no time and using both hands like lightning went for his man and in one minute by a jab on the heart with his left and a right on the point sent him to the boards where he was counted out.

Corporal Strath, Royal Dragoons, versus Pte Bolland Connaught Rangers.

First Round.—This was undoubtedly the very best fight of the evening. Both were looking extremely fit, Bolland appearing to have put more weight on since he was last in Secunderabad. There were terrific exchanges at first Strath commencing by hard swings with right and left, and Bolland following with circular cuts with his left. A very even round.

Second Round.—Strath opened matters by bringing his terrible lefts and rights on Bolland's face and body, and Bolland's leads were if anything a little too high to be effective. The pair settled down to a furious hammer and tongs battle and were going for all they were worth by the call of time. Strath sent Bolland to his knees once and stepping in as the latter was rising punched, but Bolland was round in a second and delivered two terrific doublehanders for Strath's trouble.

Third Round.—Some really grand exchanges were seen in this rising, till Strath was forced to the corner. Bolland was hitting lower and with better effect. Strath by herculean efforts recovered himself and drove home some splendid blows, but Bolland was using his right and left with great effect all the time on Strath's jaw, and the round ended as vigorously as it started, Bolland was awarded the verdict. Terrific applause greeted both lads as they left the ring.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Feather Weights.

Pte Black, Middlesex versus Pte Deighton, 13th Hussars.

First Round. It was at once seen that Deighton was no match for Black who made short work of him putting him clean out in one minute ten seconds by a tremendous left on the jaw after rising from his first fall.

Pte Richardson, Leicesters, versus Pte Hopson, Carabiniers.

First Round. Some rather tame returns until Hopson dropped to the boards but was up on the count of four.

Second Round. The exchanges were much in favour of Hopson for a spell, Richardson giving a lot away and biding time for a knock out blow which he failed to obtain.

Third Round. Richardson used his head well and feinting with his left brought off some good exchanges in his favour. Then followed some good cross counters and Hopson pulled up wonderfully. Richardson won with very little to spare.

Pte Monday, 13th Hussars, versus Lce Cpl Donovan, 14th Hussars.

In this fight Donovan early began to hold his man and Monday instead of punishing him off failed to take any advantage. They were both warned several times by the referee who becoming exasperated at the "yankee clinching" in the third round disqualified and ordered both men out of the ring.

Gunner Moore, 7th Battery, R. A. versus Lce. Cpl. McLaverty, Lancolns.

First Round. McLaverty did not seem in the best of form and did little work only attempting a few left drives whilst Moore used his right several times alright. McLaverty feinted for an opening and a clinch followed in which Moore got home with a good upper cut.

Second Round. McLaverty commenced at last to swing his well known left in and brought home several telling drives with his right also ultimately cornering Moore who however was fighting well, ducking very cleverly and avoiding quite a lot of punishment by this means.

Third Round. This saw McLaverty delivering right and left lunges and at it a spell in which Moore made little headway, succeeded in daring him by a hard manner blow. Moore kept well up to his man and delivered several good chips but failed to avert McLaverty's half shoulder swings with which he ended the round. The Judges disagreeing an extra round of one and a half minute was ordered.

Extra Round. McLaverty evidently settled at this decision stepped in at once and put in repeated lefts on the point and forced his man all over the ring. Moore retaliated without much effect and McLaverty was awarded the victory.

Bantam Weights.

Sgt Gaffney Connaught Rangers versus Driver Riddle, 16th Battery, R. F. A.

First Round. Gaffney seemed decidedly off colour and anything but fit. Riddle opened the ball by a swinging right on Gaffney's body and jaw but Gaffney countered soon a clever upper cut and a right swing under the jaw. Riddle finished up the round by administering powerful upper cuts on Gaffney's jaw and body and was much the best of the round.

Second Round. Gaffney obtained a very clever lead whilst Riddle was swinging his right and left furiously Gaffney was breaking in with effective upper cuts but they were too weak to hurt his opponent, and by the end Gaffney dropped short although he tried all he knew to get on even terms.

FIVE REASONS WHY

the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

No. 2. Because they are honestly made, without sophistication of any kind.

No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

No. 5. Because they are specially designed to meet the exigencies of climate.

Write for our booklet G. The information it contains will be useful to you, and it costs nothing.

ADDRESS:

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

GOOD TEETH
are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
If your teeth want seeing to, then you want to see
Mrs. L. RADENHURST,
THE PRACTICAL DENTIST,
137a, HORNBY ROAD,
(Opposite WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW.)

CARD
W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce.
38, CHURCHGATE BUILDINGS,
Church Gate Street, Fort.

WATCH & COMPASS COMBINED.
A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH AND ACCURATE COMPASS.
Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.
To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs. 35.
Description:
Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.
The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.
GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
The Premier Jewellers of Western India,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?
S. ROSE & Co.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.
S. ROSE & Co., have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

PIANO PLAYERS.
ORGANS PIANOS,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
THE CHOICEST STOCK
and LOWEST PRICES.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
WARDEN & CO.,
No. 27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
PUPILS WANTED.
WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.
Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY, by 8 a. m. on 2nd April, 1907, should be addressed BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP without the addition of any Post Town, until 24th April, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Bombay, 28th March, 1907.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1 p.m., on 5th April, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of BOMBAY.
Malabar Point, 28th March, 1907.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1907.

A CASSANDRA OF THE MUTINY.

THE Mutiny fifty years ago came like a bolt from the blue, and took all by surprise, so little was it expected or even thought of. This is very strange as the calamity from this particular quarter of the Native Indian Army was not unheard of nor unexperienced in former days. There had been several mutinies of the kind ever since we began to have a native army in India, that is, from the early days of our rule here. But all these had been forgotten and the authorities were very confident of the loyalty of their army before the great outbreak. Still there were a few keen observers here and there, who were sagacious enough to discern the signs of the times, and read the ominous lesson which these forebode to the listless public. But they were like the Prophet of old crying in the wilderness and had no credit with either the authorities most concerned or the general public. Colonel Hodgson was one of these and attention has been called to his remarks lately. But undoubtedly the most famous as well as the least believed of these Cassandras was that brilliant *sabreur*, General John Jacob, the organiser of Jacob's Horse and founder of Jacobabad on the outskirts of civilization in wild Baluchistan. For years before the actual outbreak in 1857, he had spied out our weakness, and had laid his finger on the very plague spot. He belonged to the Bombay Army but had kept his eyes wide open during his long career of active service and had studied the Bengal Army thoroughly. That army was the boast of all Anglo-India. We pointed at it with pride and joy as having conquered our enemies in many lands, in Burma and China, in Afghanistan and Persia, and as not one whit inferior to the soldiers of our own race. We pampered it, we respected its worst prejudices of caste, we deferred to its imperious whims. Naturally the Bengal Sepoy was spoilt by this effusive kindness. He came to have an overweening confidence in his own unaided strength and a very exaggerated opinion of his valiant qualities. As a natural consequence he had come to look down upon his white masters for whom in his own opinion he had won an empire. Everything conspired to feed this conceit, and many of our own people unconsciously made them more and more arrogant.

All this was not, it can be easily believed, exactly conducive to discipline in the native army of Bengal. It was fast degenerating in this essential matter of discipline. But we, out of our blind regard for it, did not see this and reposed full trust in it. But General Jacob saw through the whole thing, and its utterly rotten condition. What is more he did not, like a prudent man, keep this knowledge to himself, but fearless as he was, took the public into his confidence and told it all about the rotten state of the Bengal Army years before 1857. Would that responsible authorities had listened patiently to all he had to say as the result of his acute observation. So much bloodshed and trouble would have been diminished if not spared. But he was instead ridiculed, tried to be muzzled, nay persecuted for doing his duty towards the state which he served. As he himself said triumphantly in November 1857 when all that he had prophesied came true: "For re-iterating warnings and particularly for a letter on the subject published in the London *Times* in December 1853, I was severely and repeatedly reprimanded in the public General Orders of India, and was from England threatened with disgraceful expulsion from the service. I then only replied to my blind but well-meaning persecution that *time would show the correctness of my views and the justice of my conclusions.* And, in truth, every word has been fully and terribly verified. Then, nothing appeared incredible except the truth. Deeply impressed with the truth, I persevered, standing alone, against all the world raving against me. But I strove in vain to prevent the evil which I so clearly foresaw, though I trust not without some useful effect as to remedying it." When the Mutiny broke out he was in Persia, commanding the Forces that had gone thither to invade the country, with Outram, his great master. But whilst Outram was called back in haste to take his part in quelling the revolt, Jacob was left there to chafe under the restraint in compulsory inaction. He returned to his beloved province of Sind and watched from a distance the sanguinary strife set astir by the mutinous sepoys, to its very conclusion, till when it was all over and the Commander-in-Chief had published a proclamation announcing its end, he passed away of brain-fever in December 1858, at the town which he had called into existence out of the wilderness a few years before, and which, after him, was called Jacobabad.

During his last months in that year of anxiety and sorrow for all of us, 1857-58, Jacob had the satisfaction of seeing his views and opinions on the Bengal Army and other military and civil matters of great importance, on which he had written so prophetically and so like a statesman for a series of years in newspapers and pamphlets, collected in a volume lovingly edited by a then young lieutenant Sir Lewis Pelly trained up under him in his school of statesmanship as well as soldiership, who rose later to great distinction, much of which has reflected on his master. This volume which was published in Bombay and one of those rare copies now lies before us and contains some of the most remarkable prophecies about the Mutiny that we have seen. Prophecy is usually the gift of great genius, and Jacob possessed it in an uncommon degree. His sway over the wild men of the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan was marvellous and almost incredible. He was actually believed by them to be more than man, a wizard, a God; as his master Outram was also believed to be by natives elsewhere, and as Sandeman his successor in the next generation. But his prophecy about the coming military trouble came to him not so much from genius of inspiration as from close and keen observation. Burke in his inspired moments foretold the rise of Napoleon and military despotism in France and Europe before ever Napoleon was heard of. But Burke's mind has been gravely said, in his last years, to be thrown off its balance and to be unhinged. But no such thing can be said of Jacob, though sometimes he must be said to be a little given to mysticism, as when he traces the causes of the Mutiny to the ancient cyclar system of religion according to which a Messiah is expected about every 600 years or so. Whatever we may say about this very remote and mystic cause assigned by him after the event, he was marvellously clear in assigning the proximate cause before the actual event. For instance, what can be more precise than the following taken from his tract on the Indian Army published in 1850, full seven years before the outbreak at which it more than hints: "There is more danger to our Indian Empire from the state of the Bengal Army—from the feeling which there exists between the Native and the European, and thence spreads throughout the length and breadth of the land—than from all other causes combined. Let Government look to this: it is a serious and most important truth." The following is explicit enough, also written in 1850: "The normal state of the Bengal Army is such as must appear, to an officer of the Royal or of the Bombay Army, as a state of Mutiny! I have known the men leave the ranks by hundreds at a time without leave, to cook, to plunder, or what not. Yet such is the force of habit, that the excessive want, or rather total absence of discipline, and all the gross evils which pervade the native army of Bengal, are looked on by the European officers of that army as necessary consequences of employing a native army at all. Having little opportunity of comparing the native soldier of Bengal with others differently educated, their eyes are never opened to the true cause of the existing evils. I repeat then that the ordinary state of the Bengal Army is such as must appear to an officer of the Royal or of the Bombay Army, to be a state of *mutiny*. The men are not taught and trained instinctively to obey orders and even the European officers are afraid of them. This is not wholly the fault of the regimental officers of Bengal. The evil is produced and perpetuated by the false ideas formed from the first moment a young officer enters the service in the school of errors which the native army of Bengal is at present, and by the fatal effects of taking all power from regimental officers and concentrating it at army headquarters, thus producing an artificial sameness of dull stagnation instead of encouraging the national uniformity of progressive improvement." The Bombay Army was more or less free from all these defects of its fellow of Bengal, and it is well known that the Mutiny affected it only slightly. In 1854 Jacob saw "the evil influence of the state of affairs in the larger body communicating itself to the Bombay Army also," and he protested loudly against the assimilation of Bengal methods recommended in Bombay. Fortunately there was not much time for this ruinous assimilation to progress much in Bombay. Otherwise like effects would have appeared in our army also, which as a matter of fact escaped almost Scot free.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM. MR. HALDANE is accused of destroying the old Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteer forces and of creating nothing to take their places. This is the basis of the amendment which will be moved by Mr. Wyndham on the second reading of the Territorial Forces Bill, and before that time comes it may be well to consider the methods employed out of England. Without doubt the most successful Militia in the world is that of Switzerland. There the National Army is based upon compulsory enrolment of the manhood of the country in a force capable of taking the field at six hours' notice and this without, at ordinary times, interfering with civil life. What it claims to do is to put an army of 265,000 citizen soldiers, composed of 106 battalions, 72 field and 6 mounted batteries, 24 squadrons of cavalry and 12 of guides, besides necessary fortress troops, on the march as the nation's home defence machine within half a day of the receipt of news of invasion. How it is done is simple. There is a small amount of voluntary, physical and military, service in cadet corps at schools, but the compulsory technical military training does not begin until twenty years of age is reached. Every citizen from this age becomes liable for service in some form or other for a period of 25 years. During the young recruit's first year he had down to last year a course which lasted 45 days in the infantry, 80 days in the cavalry and 55 days in the Field Artillery. Under a new law passed in 1906, 20 days were added to the infantry recruit's course, and the artillery recruit's training was lengthened to 75 days and the cavalryman's to 90 days. On completing his first year the recruit joins the elite of active army, in which he remains for from eight to 10 years, according to the particular arm to which he is attached. On leaving the elite the man passes into the Landwehr, where he remains until the end of the 25th year of military obligation. While in the elite the recruit has to go into camp for 16 days every alternate year in the case of the infantry and 18 days in that of the artillery. Cavalrymen do 10 days' work annually. Infantry and artillery of the Landwehr only go into camp every fourth year, and then for but five or six days. Every man who has passed through the army, however, has to fire an annual musketry course. Besides this there is the "Landsturm" which is practically composed of exceptional cases. The question of exemption from service is considered and certain exemptions are granted but these carry with them penalties in the way of fines which preclude exemptions for flippant reasons. The class of men drawn into the positions of control in the Swiss army is an interesting reflex of the nation's character. The permanent professional military officials, who number about 250, are chiefly non-commissioned officers who act as instructors. Many of the best officers are lawyers, engineers and hotel-keepers in private life. Every possible incentive is given to business men to give up their leisure to training for commissions. But every officer in Switzerland has first passed through the ranks. The would-be officer may win his way out of the ranks by special ability displayed through his first year's recruit course, but that ranker's recruit course cannot be escaped. He may then become, after further testing, a non-commissioned officer: later a commissioned officer, and finally, by initiative, and close study in the officers' schools and colleges, he may reach the top of the military tree, and become a member of the general staff, which is organised on the German pattern. Not till he has reached middle life is he obliged to decide between a civilian and military career. The Fatherland will make him a major and keep him as a citizen, but if he aspires higher he must abandon every other pursuit for the service of the Confederation. The Swiss military budget gives the nation over half a million of men for an outlay of £1,250,000 a year.

CABMEN'S WORRIES. THE advocates of the Taximeter on London Cabs have at last won their day, but their victory has brought about an unforseen difficulty. The order was given by the Home Department that taximeters should be optional on cabs from the first of March and compulsory from July 1st. At first this seems reasonable, but Mr. C. J. O'Donnell has investigated the matter and states that, although the cabmen agree as to the advantages of the machine, they are unable to avail themselves of it. The Cab-Drivers' Union quite recognizes that the taximeter must be adopted in London, as it has been in Paris and Berlin, but it declares positively that taximeters are not obtainable by its men. They are, it states, the monopoly, by patent, of a Company in Paris, which up to now has been able to supply them to but few cab-owners, except to the motor Companies, which now have 120 motor-cabs on the streets, and to a new Company which had notified its intention of placing 250 more motor-cabs on the streets on March 1st. The taximeter is a great attraction to the public and in Paris cabs so fitted are always hired by preference. Motor cabs have the added attraction of great speed and, therefore, the cabmen held, that on March 1st they would find themselves in the awkward, and they believe ruinous, position of having several hundreds of motor-cabs competing with them, whilst they were unable to provide themselves with even the single attraction of the taximeter. They say they will be cleared out of the profitable West End traffic, which they will not be able to recover afterwards. They therefore ask—and their request is a reasonable one—that the taximeter should not be introduced until August 1st, at the end of the coming London season, and should not be made compulsory till November 1st. A taximeter costs £7 10s., and there are 10,000 cabmen who, it is alleged by their Union, cannot be supplied in time, even if they were willing to pay double the money. It is clearly a case where precipitancy may inflict a great and permanent injury on a numerous class of working men,—in fact, deprive them of their livelihood,—and delay in enforcing the order should be granted. It is comforting to know, however, that in the near future the returned wanderer will no longer need to fear the cabman because his knowledge of fares has become rusty.

We understand that the R.I.M.S. Northbrook is to be put into her first commission and will sail for Europe in about a fortnight, carrying about eleven hundred troops.

H. E. The Governor will leave Bombay on Tuesday in the R. I. M. S. Dufferin for Perim. Thence he will go to Aden, afterwards visiting Socotra.

A CABLE announces that Maxim Gorke is ill in Rome.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand left Trieste on the 27th instant, and is due here on or about the 19th proximo.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Empire* states that Good-Friday was the warmest that has been experienced for years and there was a record exodus from London.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay *vie* Karachi on the afternoon of the 29th instant and may be expected here on the 7th proximo.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th March, 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 21,080 maunds with an increase of Rs. 10,012 in the earnings.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, at 12 30 p.m.

THE N. Y. K. s.s. Bombay Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 30th instant and the N. Y. K. s.s. Tuishui Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due here on the 1st April.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer Caledonia were the Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, the Kumar of Dhrangadra, the Hon. L. A. S. and Mrs. Porter, Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

Our London correspondent writes:—Mrs. Herbert Birdwood desires to express her heartfelt gratitude to all those who have shown so much friendly sympathy with her in her great sorrow, and regrets she is quite unable to answer any letters at present.

The *Times* in its "Engineering Supplement" publishes a useful note on the warning uttered by your Director of Agriculture, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, at the Society of Arts last month with reference to the extension of irrigation. After quoting what Mr Lawrence said as to the mistakes the ryot may make if he is not instructed how to make use of the new conditions, the *Times* says:—"This is a very real evil and shows how easily a work of great national benefit may turn to the disadvantage of those it is hoped to serve." Perhaps we may hear more on this subject when a few weeks hence Mr. Lawrence Robertson addresses the same Society on the subject of "Irrigation Colonies," a most interesting experiment, of which more needs to be known in this country.

An advertisement in Wednesday's *Times* reads as follows:—

Gentleman offers Furnished Cottage on his Estate. Rent free to family of aristocratic birth in reduced circumstances. Only those accustomed to country life suitable. Invalids and business people ineligible. Large sitting-room, three bed rooms, garden. Address H. G. X 293., The Times office, E. C.

The prejudice against people engaged in trade, once so common and so offensive in this country, still, it would seem, exists in some quarters. Nevertheless the act of the owner of the furnished cottage is a kindly one and deserving of all praise.

The *Globe* of Wednesday evening heads its leading article on the opening meeting of the new L.C.C. "A Good Beginning." The *Star* editorial comments on the same event are headed "A Bad Beginning." "You pays yer money and yer takes yer choice."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TRANSVAAL PREMIER.

LORD CURZON AND OXFORD.

Dr. Pollen at Mecca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MARCH 15.

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH FLAG.

The Opposition, though they are extraordinarily alert and have had fresh life put into them by the somewhat numerous set backs received by the Government in recent elections, Parliamentary and local, have not been able to get much change (if I may use the expression) out of C. B. during the past few days. The Premier has been most successful in parrying difficult thrusts from the experienced fencers on the front Opposition bench and I cannot recall that he has said a single rude thing to Mr. Balfour. Indeed, he has been almost jocular. I attribute this partly to General Botha's speech of which everybody is talking and which is not only of profound importance to the whole Empire but undeniably a great score for the Ministry here. The speech of the Transvaal Premier was delivered at a banquet given in honour of his Cabinet. He began a speech of evident sincerity by saying that British interests would be absolutely safe in the hands of the new Cabinet. The world would see that the Transvaal Ministry was as zealous for the honour of the flag as any Ministry could be. The honour and interest of the whole population were concerned therein. More over, they in the Transvaal were actuated by motives of deep gratitude because the King, and the British Government and people, had trusted the Transvaal people in a manner unequalled in history, by the grant of a free Constitution. Was it possible for the Boers ever to forget such generosity? General Botha declared that it was impossible. His Ministry would do its best to create a great united nation, in which one section would not regard the other with contempt or distrust.

He went on to say that as soon as a responsible government was established in the Orange River Colony, the Ministry would begin working towards a United South Africa. I cannot do better than quote from to-day's leading article on the subject, to show with what pleasure these loyal declarations have been received in this country. After referring to the granting of responsibilities to the Transvaal so soon after the conclusion of the war, the *Times* observes:—

"We have always thought that step dangerously premature, and we have said so, as it was our duty to do. But the historic speech which the Boer Prime Minister made last Saturday has gone far to dissipate the deep uneasiness which we had entertained for the future of South Africa. Time and experience only can prove that the great venture which we have made was not unwise; but, after General Botha's statement, it is the duty of Englishmen to look forward to the future without despondency. That the new Prime Minister is a man of remarkable originality and force of character richly endowed with many of the higher qualities which make a great soldier, we learnt to our cost during the war. But until now we have not known that he has also some, at least, of the gifts of a statesman. He may fail, as others with those rare gifts have failed, for want of the much more commonplace but indispensable abilities which are needed for the daily routine of office; but he has proved that he has the largeness of mind which, rising above the trivialities of the day, can discern and grasp the vital factors of the future." No smaller man would have spoken with the daring candour that marks his speech. Such a man on the morrow of a decisive election, which had placed him in power in a complicated and difficult situation would either have played for safety and tried to make a speech which should commit him to as little as possible, until he had felt his way, or would have appealed to the passions of his triumphant followers. The leading journal adds:—

"It is in the spirit of that policy, he declares, that he will attend the coming Colonial Conference, hoping to lay the matters in which he is interested 'before the King, His Majesty's Ministers, his colleagues from the other Colonies, and the whole people of the British Empire.' From all of them he will assuredly receive a welcome full of honour." He certainly will.

THE OXFORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

The polling for a new Chancellor of Oxford University took place yesterday and resulted as you have heard in the election of Lord Curzon who secured 1,101 out of 1,541 votes recorded. The total number of voters on the register is 6,576, so it will be seen that there were a large number of abstentions. How many of these were involuntary it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that some Liberals refrained from taking part in the contest because they have lost confidence in Lord Rosebery and did not care to vote for his opponent. Although some Liberals—the master of Balliol to wit—were active on Lord Curzon's side, and a certain number of Conservatives supported Lord Rosebery, the political factor was the deciding issue and the country clergy almost to a man seem to have cast their votes for the ex-Viceroy. In spite of their respective talents neither Lord Curzon nor Lord Rosebery can be said to have been an ideal candidate or, for the purpose, to be the equal of the late Chancellor, Viscount Goschen. A better than either would have been Mr. John Morley; but, of course, he was out of the question in a fight where the clergy are predominant. Lord Rosebery's friends console themselves by pointing out that amongst the resident members of the University the disparity in the voting was nothing like so great as on the total poll. That may be the case, but I cannot see what comfort that can be to Lord Rosebery. It is all very well to congratulate him on "his courage and public spirit in giving Oxford a chance of expressing its opinion." He might reply as the frog did to the boys who were pelting it with stones, "what is sport to you is death to me." The result of the election, however, may possibly have the effect of causing Lord Rosebery to reconsider his position. If his rather humiliating defeat at Oxford should induce him to abandon the lonely furrow and to resume the place he ought to occupy in the public life of the country, the event of yesterday may prove to be a blessing in disguise.

THE NEW L. C. C.

The triumphant Municipal Reformers have been a little too previous. It was quite taken for granted that Lord Curzon or some other distinguished public man of high position would be glad to accept the post of Chairman of the new Council. One enthusiastic Moderate journal even went so far as to hold out the prospect of the Council, including Lord Curzon, Lord Milner and Lord Cawdor, the first as Chairman, the second as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the third as Chairman of the Committee which has to do with the tramways. When Lord Curzon declined, the chair was offered to Lord Cawdor; but Lord Milner was asked to join only to succeed Lord Welby in superintending the finances. He, however, was not available. Nor was Lord Cawdor inclined to sacrifice other duties for the presidential seat in Spring Gardens. After this Mr. Brodrick as an Alderman is a sort of anti-climax. Having failed in their search for a Lord, the Moderates made an excellent selection for the Chairmanship in the person of Mr. Percy Harris, and Mr. Brodrick, notwithstanding, their new alderman are likely to be a great struggle to the Council especially on its financial side. One of the first things promised by the majority was a thorough audit of the Councils accounts by a firm of outside experts, and the Municipal Reformers have said that they must formally insist upon this, however much they might desire to work harmoniously with the minority. It now seems that the Council has no legal authority to engage professional auditors to carry out the contemplated investigations, and the matter for the moment is in abeyance.

THE SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

There was a great gathering of Madrasees at the Society of Arts yesterday. The occasion was the reading by Sir James Thomson of a paper on the "City of Madras," one of the series of descriptions of the Provinces and Capitals of India that has formed such an excellent feature of the work of the Society's Indian Section during the past few years. The first of these papers, dealing with the Madras Presidency as a whole, was contributed by Mr. J. C. Rees, M.P., who is provided to be the most active of the Anglo-Indian members of Parliament and whose luck in being selected by Baker Lowther to talk out the Women's Suffrage Bill has made him the envy of a great many other M.P.'s and the most talked of man in the corridors. Subsequently we had Mr. A. R. W. Lovell on the town and island of Bombay, Mr. [illegible] "Bengal: the Land and its People," Mr. Herbert Birdwood on "Province of Sind," Sir Charles Lyall's "Assam," Sir William Meyer's "Presidency of Bombay," Sir Frederick Fraser's "Burma," and Mr. Charles Buchanan's "City of Calcutta." When the series is complete it is to be, and doubtless will be, published in book form. Sir James Thomson's contribution will compare favourably with the best of the preceding papers, albeit he perhaps dwelt at somewhat too great length on the historical side of his subject. However he gave a good reason for devoting pretty largely on the writings of Talboys Wheeler, Sir Charles Lawson and others who have written about the capital of the Southern Presidency, and Sir James:—"I undertook this paper with considerable reluctance, for I have no special knowledge of the subject, but I felt that the city which has claimed me to India thirty-five years ago [illegible] disregard, and, since more competent persons refrained, that I ought to do what I could for her appreciation, Madras has been my headquarters for only a part of the last [illegible] years, and when there the work of the day left no leisure for inquiries of the present sort. Of recent social and municipal life I was necessarily more or less aware; of the past, beyond the main facts, I confess myself only a student. And now, on this side of the world, I am unable to verify many points that suggest themselves, and I despair of placing before you, in the brief time at our disposal, any sufficiently proportioned account of what Madras [illegible] and is in her two hundred and fifty years of existence. In these days the 'comfortable existence' of jewellers in the city of magnificent distances [illegible] one of the things that strike a visitor at the end of the eighteenth century the amount of [illegible] were even more noticeable. All classes [illegible] lived sumptuously and many spent £1,000 to £10,000 annually in maintaining their households. The men of a hundred years later might well sigh for such possibilities of saving." Incidentally, the author mentioned that the Houses of Assembly, the collapse of one of which or a large [illegible] has just brought so much heartrending sorrow on the thrifty of the whole presidency, came into being through Pitt's Act restricting the earnings of the Company's servants, setting them to work with their creatures as *benamidars* to circumvent the law. The tale of the nineteenth century is, according to Sir J. Thomson, one of orderly and steady improvement. Still there are people who rate the climate of Madras as 'a pleasant backwater' and the city that needs no talent in its administration; and a few years ago the Society of Arts was informed that there is no city of Madras, only an obsolescent maritime cantonment with no future and consequently no past of the slightest interest.' "I would fain make no contrasts," said Sir J. Thomson, "in reply to these wicked detractors, but Madras has no mighty river flowing past, no supremely fertile soil around it, no splendid bay, no hills to look up to or from. She has achieved what men and nations struggle for—peace and prosperity; a contented people, a Government that busies itself with adjusting and lowering taxation equitably, improving the conditions of life, developing the resources of the country, and applying to the revenues of the Empire to help it towards the same goal: pleased if she is now and again permitted to retain for herself a little more of the large revenues she affords. In irrigation and in many things else she has set object lessons to the Empire; if they have bettered the instruction, they have to thank their larger opportunities." Both the Chairman (Lord Ampthill) and Sir Philip Hutchins spoke on the discussion with similar appreciation, the former going so far as almost to say that before he dies Madras will be found engraved on his heart and the latter declaring that if he had his time to [illegible] ever again, he would rather live in the southern Presidency than in any other part of India. The carping critic of the North" would doubtless [illegible] this brutal way, "There is no accounting for tastes." At the same time he would admit that Madras has one advantage over some more bustling cities in India. It "thinks and speaks," said the lecturer, "without shouting *Bande Mataram* or other such [illegible] with a sobriety and common sense to be envied and imitated."

INDIA AND NEW THE FISCAL [illegible]

A short paper on this subject is being read this afternoon before the East India Association by Mr. S. M. Mitra, who has not attempted to enter into the pros and cons of Free Trade and Protection but confines himself to the question, already I should have thought settled, "whether the Home Government would be justified in attempting to make a change in their fiscal policy without consulting the interests of India." Nobody proposes this. It is true that at the outset of the present agitation Tariff Reformers and especially their leader, Mr. Chamberlain—no longer I fear capable of continuing to be their leader—but it is now recognised on all hands that whatever changes may be made, the material welfare of India must not and cannot be ignored. Mr. Mitra in the course of his paper actually praises the party historic power. "Honour and fair play," he says "alike forbid Great Britain to surrender India's interests to the Colonies. The Conservative Government did not even think of India being represented at the Colonial Conference. Thanks to the action of the Liberal Government, at the Conference next month India will be represented by a gentleman from the Council of India." When he says that "neither the Government nor the British public have so far faced the subject of India in their Empire arrangement," one is puzzled to know in what other way means. I was not aware that the Government have any "fiscal-Empire arrangement," though it is true that some leading Tariff Reformers are talking as if a very influential member of the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd-George, were already almost won over to their side. They of course base their hopes of the day welcoming him as a convert, partly on certain recent speeches of his to deputations and partly on the Patents Bill which he is about to introduce to protect his own countrymen from certain wiles of astute foreign patentees. In politics anything is possible; but judging from what he said about the Fiscal question when he spoke at Nottingham a week ago, he himself apparently does not realise that he is so close to Tariff Reform as some of its more sanguine supporters seem to suppose.

A NEW WORK ON INDIA.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali's book "Life and Labour of the People of India," which has been issued this week by Murray, is sure to have a large sale. The volume consists of 360 pages and it is dedicated in "affectionate appreciation" of "many kindnesses and courtesies" to Sir George Birdwood, who in his special insight of the inner consciousness of the East adds an ever helpful sympathy with the artistic and literary life of the immemorial people of India." The nucleus of the work, as the author explains in his preface, was formed by lectures he delivered in London during the autumn and winter of 1905-6. Some of the papers in their original form have already appeared in print but they have been subjected to a thorough revision and the chapters on the Leisured Classes, Woman's Life and Social Tendencies, have not been published before. There are a number of illustrations including, as frontispiece, a striking portrait of Sharifa Begum, daughter of Mr. Abbas Trabji, the picture being [illegible] a photograph coloured by a Baroda artist. Another illustration is styled "Milk-Maids in Bombay" and is from a drawing by Mr. Dhuradjee. Mr. Yusuf Ali's book should appeal particularly to Bombay readers, for although his work as a [illegible] of the Civil Service lies in the United Provinces, he belongs, I believe, both by birth and education to the Western Presidency.

"THE ESPERANTO FLAG."

Under this heading the *Daily Mail* publishes the following from a correspondent at Jeddah, the port of Mecca, through which the great majority of the pilgrims pass":—

"There has been no British Consul here for the last ten months. Someone has been appointed, but he has not yet put in appearance. Quite a few dhows of some forty tons in harbour, three-quarters of them British, and the masters are naturally inconsolable at the neglect of the British authorities.

"As a counterpoise to the Russian Consul, who is the most important personage here, the Russian captains appointed me 'Admiral of the Fleet,' and I have hoisted my Esperanto flag on the Russian steamer "Islami," where it is flying at the [illegible]

I think that few readers of the *Daily Mail* will have much difficulty in identifying the [illegible] man who has received such a pronounced [illegible] tion at the hands of the patriotic skipper. But joking apart, it seems on extraordinary that for nearly a year there has been no British Consul at Jeddah. Mr. Rose must be [illegible] about this.

ROUMANIA'S TROUBLES.

VILLAGES BOMBARDED.

Barbarous Maltreatment Reported.

FOREIGNERS LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Roumanian troops used artillery against a large band of peasants and marauders at Vlashca, killing seventy and wounding two hundred.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Roumanian authorities are taking the most vigorous steps to suppress the peasants' revolt.

Disaffected villages are being bombarded, and Parliament has authorized the declaration of a state of siege where necessary.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The number of killed and wounded in Roumania far exceeds the official admissions. The losses are enormous.

Prince Stirbey's Palace and estate at Balleshti have been destroyed.

Landowners and farmers are being barbarously maltreated.

The troops attack the peasants resolutely.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Austria and Bulgaria have despatched steamers to Roumanian ports on the Danube to remove their compatriots.

The steamers are also taking away Roumanian refugees.

REVOLT SPREADING.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The large landowners in Roumania have petitioned Government to postpone the payment of debts for one year and to grant an indemnity for destroyed crops and property.

The rising is spreading to the Carpathians which have hitherto remained quiet.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Six hundred Roumanians have been killed and four hundred wounded at Stonesti.

Artillery has destroyed the village of Balisti, killing 250 and wounding 300.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION ON THE RAND.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Four Whites and fifty Natives have been killed and forty Whites and sixteen Natives have been injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Dreifontein Mine on the Rand.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Possibility of a Deadlock.

GERMANY RESENTS BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Professor Martens has been interviewed by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Temps*. He stated that the question of the limitation of armaments was still the subject of diplomatic negotiations which he hoped would be successful. Otherwise the Conference would suffer a severe check.

The correspondent learns that Germany may retire from the Conference unless the British proposals are withdrawn.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

No Fears of Shortage.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The International Cotton Organisation has issued a report estimating that there are 85½ million spindles in Europe with sufficient material to run the mills until September, while the cotton still due is estimated at two million bales, and will provide an ample surplus.

Thus there is no fear of the supply running short.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Ujda Occupied.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The French Minister has presented the demands for reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, to the Sultan's representative at Tangier.

Two battalions of Zouaves, one battalion of Tirailleurs, two squadrons of Spahis and two batteries of Artillery have Lalla Margia to-day to occupy Ujda.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Replying to the letter of Sir Christopher Furness, telegraphed on March 13, Mr. Robertson denies writing to the *Egyptian Standard* which, he says, merely copied his articles from the *North Mail*.

The assertion that he abused Lord Cromer is untrue.

THE RUSSIAN LEAVES PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Russian squadron has left Portsmouth.

Highly complimentary telegrams have been exchanged between the British and Russian Admirals.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Insanity Theory Failing.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Thaw is favourably impressing the Commission appointed to examine him, and the theory of his insanity is [illegible]

LINKS OF EMPIRE.

INDIA'S UNIQUE POSITION.

Notable Article of Lord Milner.

IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM NEEDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Lord Milner, in a notable article in the *National Review* argues that as German patriotism created the German Empire, a similar patriotism should consolidate our Empire. He strongly urges making the Colonial Conference permanent under the title of the Imperial Council.

Lord Milner dwells upon the unenviable position of Britain with regard to the question of Indians in the Colonies. He says that a *modus vivendi* is hopeless possible, but in the meantime the strain on the Imperial system is great

Lord Milner remarks that India and our Eastern Dependencies may eventually prove the greatest of all the links between the Motherland and the Colonies. He emphasizes the importance of India with her great and growing resources, to every other British State of importance—to our East African and Central African possessions, to South Africa, to the Malay States and to Australia. Therefore, he says, the presence of an Indian representative at the Colonial Conference is deeply significant.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A Mass Meeting of Indians has been held in Johannesburg at which Delegates from the Transvaal attended.

They unanimously adopted a resolution for transmission to Lord Elgin and Lord Minto, protesting against the passing of the Asiatic Bill as unnecessary and degrading, and denying the alleged illegal wholesale influx of Indians and offering, in order to satisfy popular prejudice, to submit to voluntary registration.

HEXHAM BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

LONDON, MARCH 28

The polling to fill the vacancy in the Hexham division of Northumberland, caused by the succession of the Hon. W. C. Beaumont to the peerage on the death of the late Lord Allendale, has resulted as follows:—

Holt (L)	5,401
Bates (U)	4,244
Liberal Majority	1,157

WAREHOUSE FIRE AT MANILA.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A warehouse containing 15,000 bales of hemp has been burned at Manila. The loss is four million dollars.

THE "JENA" EXPLOSION.

Heated Debate in the French Chamber.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The French Chamber has appointed a Committee of enquiry in connection with the "Jena" explosion after an animated discussion during which Admiral Bien Aime declared the Navy to be nearing a break down owing to incompetent administration. M. Thomson denied that the powder was defective and said that the cause of the explosion was unknown.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A French column has occupied Ujda this morning unopposed. The Governor of the place came out to meet the French troops and greeted the Commander and expressed his friendly feelings towards France.

H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT."

Return to Portsmouth.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The "Dreadnought" has arrived at Portsmouth. She made an average speed of sixteen and a half knots per hour on her voyage from Trinidad.

The only complaint made was of the heat in the engine-rooms from the oil fuel.

THE PHILIPPINES.

First Legislative Assembly to be Opened.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

President Roosevelt has ordered arrangements to be made for the election of the first Philippine Assembly, as peace is practically restored in all the Christian sections of the islands.

The election is fixed for the 30th July.

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Telegrams from Washington state that an important Conference of Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was held at the White House yesterday.

It is understood that the Conference was summoned to outline a scheme for the Federal regulation of the railways.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT PERA.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Two people have been killed and four wounded by a bomb explosion at Pera.

KING OF SPAIN.

Reported Dangerously Ill.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman*, dated London, March 30th, states that King Alfonso is reported to be dangerously ill.

RECORD IN DEATH DUTIES.

SOME REMARKABLE FACTS ABOUT CORNERED WEALTH.

The Year's Toll of Millionaires.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The death duties for 1906 and 1907 amount to nineteen millions, which is a record.

By ARLEY.

[The weary Home income-tax payer will be glad to learn that the death duties for 1906-7 are the "best on record." He has long sighed for some relief from the "shilling in the pound" which has been such a burden to him for years, and now that the Chancellor's coffers are so full, it is reasonable for the tax-payer to expect some easement, however slight, in the Budget which will be placed before him by Mr. Asquith on the 18th. But too much must not be expected, for there can be little doubt that in the matter of death duties Mr. Asquith has enjoyed exceptional luck, and is hardly likely to get another year in which so many millionaire estates come in for probate and other duties. The financial year, of course, begins on April Fools' Day, and within the first six months of the year the excess of death duties on the Budget estimate was one million and a quarter pounds sterling. Such phenomenal good fortune for a Chancellor could scarcely be expected to continue to the end of the year, but strange to say it several other millionaires died, ending with the murder of Mr. Whiteley. Several other very rich men have died during the past financial year, whose estates nearly reached the million (notably Mr. John Goddard of Crawley, a provision merchant, who left £982,626) and who have thus helped to make up the wonderful Death-duties total of nineteen millions for 1906-07. How the wealth of England is being "cornered" may be seen from the fact that in 1904-05 seven millionaires succumbed; in 1903-04 four millionaires, and in 1901-02 eight millionaires. On the other hand during Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Chancellorship only one millionaire died. "Mr. Austen" was Mr. Asquith's predecessor in office, so it will be easily seen how the accident of death makes an easy Budget or a hard one. The millionaire estates which are subject to death duty during the financial year which ended yesterday are:—

	£
Sir Charles Tennant	3,151,974
Mr. Alfred Beit	3,000,000
Lord Grantthorpe	2,111,775
Mr. T. V. Smith	1,932,139
Mr. V. E. Walker	1,598,177
Lord Newlands	1,504,278
Mr. G. Hatfield	1,321,821
Senator G. T. Fulford	1,311,000
Earl of Leven	1,300,613
Mr. E. Steinkopff	1,247,022
Mr. George Herring	1,060,000
Mr. W. Sturdy	1,023,893
Mr. Raphael	1,103,247
Mrs. Ada Lewis-Hill	1,151,073
Mr. Whiteley	1,800,000
Mr. Johann Loeffler	1,505,004

The above is the most formidable list of dead millionaries for one year on record. Not all the deceased died in the financial year just ended; Lord Newlands, (father-in-law of our present Governor, Lord Lamington) having died as far back as February, 1906; but their wills were proved since April 1st last, and the death duties therefore fell to Mr. Asquith. In the last week of the year 1906 the Chancellor of the Exchequer received from death duties £365,000 as compared with the average of £254,000 per week which their estimate of £13,200,000 for the whole year required. During the three quarters ended December 31st of the financial year his total income from Death Duties had been £14,574,173. It was then estimated that if this revenue continued for the remaining thirteen weeks of the financial year the Chancellor's total receipt into the exchequer would be about £15,000,000, with a surplus beyond his estimate of £1,800,000, and a total revenue of £19,000,000. That figure has been attained, and it constitutes a great record, as the next best year was 1899-1900 when the total revenue was eighteen and a half millions, and the receipt into the exchequer fourteen and a half millions. That was the year in which the estate of "Chicago Smith" yielded in death duties,—as Lord St. Aldwyn, the then Chancellor said,—£900,000 or "the price of an ironclad," and although Mr. Smith's estate must thus have been valued at £5,000,000 or more, its value still remains entered in the Probate Registry calendars at the modest sum of £60,000. It may be added that since 1890 wealth amounting to the enormous sum of £78,570,000 has been left by forty-six persons.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

Reprieve Advised.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has advised the King to commute the sentence of death passed on Rayner to penal servitude for life.

LARGE PETITION FOR A REPRIEVE.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Thousands are signing the petition for Rayner's reprieve.

A woman has offered herself as a substitute.

NEARLY ONE MILLION SIGNATORIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" intimates that the movement for a reprieve for Rayner is assuming enormous dimensions and nearly a million petitioners have signed a memorial, including Whiteley's employees.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

Premiers Confer.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Prince von Buelow and Signor Tittoni have met in conference at Rapallo.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

It is officially announced that Mr. Sydney Olivier has been appointed Governor of Jamaica in succession to Sir Alexander Swettenham who has resigned on the ground of age.

[Mr. Sydney Olivier is principal Clerk in the West African Department of the Colonial Office and was awarded the C. M. G. on Queen Victoria's Birthday, 1898, for services in connection with the West Indian Colonies. Educated successively at Lancaunce, Kenitton and Tonbridge Schools, Corpus Christi, Oxford, and in Germany, he entered the Colonial Service, heading the open competition in 1882. He was Secretary of the Fabian Society from 1886 to 1890, and has been a frequent contributor to the Society's literature. He was Acting Colonial Secretary, British Honduras, 1890-1, and Auditor General of the Leeward Islands in 1893-96 having been specially appointed to examine and reorganise the accounts and finance. He was Private Secretary to Lord Selborne in 1896-97; Secretary to the West India Royal Commission, 1897, and was sent to Washington to assist in the reciprocity negotiations on behalf of the West Indian Colonies. He was Colonial Secretary at Jamaica from 1898 to 1904 and acting Governor in 1900, 1901 and 1902.]

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Serious Outlook.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Teheran telegraphs that the murder at Sabzevar threatens to have serious consequences.

The Governor of Dishapour has attempted to prevent the Russian Consul at Meshed from proceeding to Sabzevar, whence the Europeans have fled.

[Referring to the troubles in Persia our London correspondent writes:—With reference to the murder of a Parsi merchant at Yezd it is announced that the Persian Government has sent a special officer from Teheran to Yezd to investigate the murder and make every effort to discover the culprits. Further telegrams sent by the Parsee community of Persia to Sir M. M. Bhownaggree expressed some apprehension regarding their safety, and they were communicated to Mirza Mehdi Khan, the Charge d'Affaires at the Persian Legation in London, who thereupon communicated the news to his Government, and has received replies containing the assurance that there need be no cause for anxiety. The Charge d'Affaires is asked by his Government to assure the Parsi community through Sir Mancherji that there is, generally speaking, no animosity towards them, religious or other, on the part of the Mahomedan Persians. They are liked and respected by the Government and their fellow-countrymen and are given rights and privileges, including the right of having a representative in the Persian Parliament, which no other non-Mahomedan community in Persia possesses. Since the foregoing facts were published in the *Times* on Wednesday, I learn that Sir Mancherjee has received a further communication reporting the actual departure of the Shah's Chamberlain for Yezd, three days previously, to investigate the murder. It was added that the Governor of Yezd would be proceeding to his post in a few days and that everything had been done and would be done to ensure the well-being of the Zoroastrians.]

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

Successful Financial Year.

LONDON MARCH 31.

The year's revenue is £144,814,073 showing an increase of £836,497. It is expected that Mr Asquith's disposable surplus will be three and a half millions. The customs receipts have decreased by £1,545,000. The death duties have increased by £1,430,000. The total revenue has exceeded the estimates by £2,059,000 while the expenditure is £3,305,000 less than the estimates.

THE WRECK OF THE "GREENLANDER."

Crew Rescued.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The crew of the "Greenlander" which was mentioned on the 28th instant have been rescued.

BILLIARDS.

Record Scoring.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Reece while playing Weiss made a break of 6,138 unfinished. He made 3,040 consecutive cannons of which 2,992 were anchor cannons

Dawson while playing Lovejoy made a break of 6,245 unfinished, making 3,110 anchor cannons. These figures constitute records.

EDUCATION OF COOLY CHILDREN.

Captain Kennedy's Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

In connection with the education of cooly children in tea estates, Captain Kennedy who was deputed to report on the subject, made the following suggestions:—

(a) An ordinary Government Lower Primary school, managed and maintained entirely by Government.

(b) A private school open for two hours in the day or evening under the complete control of a Manager, who would appoint and dismiss teachers, and receiving aid from Government calculated on the results of an annual examination held by an Officer of the Education Department. This type would correspond with the state-aided schools of Ceylon.

(c) A private school similar to (b) but unaided by Government and open only to an informal visit from the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer who could easily ascertain by asking pupils a few questions, whether bona fide elementary instruction is available for such children as desire it. This type would be similar to private unaided schools of Ceylon.

The proposals are now under consideration.

BLACK-MAILING OF MERCHANTS.

Alleged Charge Against a Government Servant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

A question of considerable importance to the Indian Mercantile community was held by Mr. Swinhoe, at the Police Court, yesterday. The facts as alleged are that an informer of the Stamp Department in the service of the Calcutta Collectorate had been employing two men on monthly salaries of Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 each to go about Bora Bazaar and other mercantile quarters of the City, in order to collect receipts given for sums of money exceeding Rs. 20 which were not duly stamped. They were mostly picked up from streets before they found their way to the scavengers' carts. They then approached the firms by which the receipts were granted, and, representing that they were Officers of the Stamps Department of the Calcutta Collectorate charged with the duty of prosecuting persons contravening the provisions of the Stamp Act, systematically levied black-mail on them.

The case is pending.

BERLIN PROFESSORS IN CEYLON.

Study of the Veddah Country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

Mrs. Professor Sedenka, for the Berlin Academy of Science, and Dr. Moskowiki have successfully completed a tour to the aboriginal Veddah country in Eastern Ceylon, there meeting Doctors Sarasin and Standed who are authorities on these people. They have secured excellent phonographic and cinematographic records of conversations, goat songs, dances, archery, etc., none objecting when the Singhalese were not present.

They proceed to-morrow to Java to pursue [illegible]

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Important Statements by Sir John Hewett.

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE MAHARAJA OF AJODHIA'S ESTATES.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 30.

The Financial Statement was discussed in the United Provinces' Council to-day. His Honour the President in summing up the debate said:—By courtesy of the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council, I am able to say that it is in contemplation to take up, during the coming year, the revision of the Financial Settlement and to place the United Provinces generally on terms similar to those of most recent settlements which give the Local Government a half-share in divide heads. I have also received Mr. Baker's assurance that when the revision is made the Lieutenant-Governor shall have ample opportunity of expressing his opinion on details, both by written communications and also at personal interviews.

The Lieutenant Governor made an interesting statement with reference to the affairs of the late Maharaja of Ajodhia. He said:—The debts amounted to sixty-one lakhs of rupees and Government had determined to bring the estate under the Court of Wards for the benefit of the Maharani. It would, he feared, be necessary to sell outlying portions of the property in order to maintain as intact as possible the kernel of the estate situated in Fyzabad and Gonda.

With reference to industrial development, Sir John Hewett announced that he had decided to appoint Mr. A. C. Chatterji, recently Joint Magistrate at Jaunpur, to make a general study of the industrial position and possibilities of the provinces and to submit to the Director of Land Records a list of industries where there is *prima facie* room for action on the part of Government. His Honour proposed to preside over the Conference at Naini Tal to which some non-official members of the Council would be invited, when a suitable heads of technical and industrial education would be drawn up for these provinces.

ANOTHER RUSH WITH A PANTHER.

Remarkable Bravery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 30.

A desperate fight occurred between a Tehsildar named Syed Mahomed Hamid of Badosa in the Banda District and a panther. The Tehsildar receiving *khabar* proceeded on horseback to the river in search of the panther, where he found the beast in a cave. The Tehsildar carried a double-barrelled muzzle-loader and on inspecting the cave and seeing a portion of the panther, fired hitting the thigh of the panther who then rushed out. The Tehsildar fired again hitting its lower jaw. The panther then attacked the Tehsildar's assistant, when the Tehsildar flung himself boldly on the beast and by sheer strength and desperate bravery endeavoured to tear it away from its victim in which he succeeded, and partly pinning it down by his knees the Tehsildar endeavoured to throttle the beast, being terribly mauled meanwhile. The panther, however, forced itself away and again sprang at the Tehsildar when he closed with it. Eventually after wrestling fiercely for twenty or thirty minutes in which man and beast were exhausted, the Tehsildar proceeded holding down the panther while he called his man who gave it its *coup de grace*. The Tehsildar has seventy wounds on the right arm and almost as many on his left. His assistant also is badly hurt but both are doing well.

FULLER MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Fuller Memorial Fund which is being raised by the Burma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association now totals Rs. 7,587.

COL. ADAM'S CONDITION.

Unfavourable Symptoms Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The progress reported in Colonel Adam's condition was of short duration and most unfavourable symptoms have set in. Colonel Harris and Colonel Peck have been called in for a consultation with Colonel Brooke-Lawless.

ALLEGED DEATH BY ASPHYXIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Beni Madhab Choudhry, a Cashier in the Office of the Deputy General of Telegraphs, who had shown signs of eccentricity for some time past, was missing for the past eleven days. On Friday night his decomposed body was found in a vacant house in Bantapookur. There were no marks of injuries and it is believed he died of Asphyxia.

ANOTHER NARAINGANG FIRE.

Messrs. James Arbuthnot's Premises Gutted.

CIRCUMSTANCES SUSPICIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

There are startling and persistent rumours in Calcutta that the Naraingani Jute fire promises a sensational development and that several arrests have been made.

On the 17th instant a fire occurred at Messrs. James Arbuthnot and Co's Sonakunda premises at Naraingani, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and practically demolished the whole press. The office, with all the records, sorting sheds and a godown were completely destroyed. The place was insured in Liverpool and London and in the Globe Co. for six and a half lakhs.

From information supplied to the Insurance people it appears that the fire broke out simultaneously in three places. Each of these was a hundred feet apart and the Insurance Company, not considering the explanation of the outbreak adequate, has ordered enquiries, and later, the matter passed into the hands of the Police.

ALIGARH COLLEGE TROUBLES.

Confidential Report of the President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 30.

The Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances which led up to the recent disturbance at Aligarh, has completed its task and Mr. Bafiq, District and Sessions Judge of Fyzabad, the President, has left Aligarh with his report to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor. The report is a confidential one, but it is hoped the gist of it will be published as soon as possible.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY RELIEFS.

Movement for Ensuing Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The following are the Indian Cavalry Reliefs for 1907-08:—

6th Cavalry, Lucknow to Bannu.
17th Cavalry, Bannu to Fyzabad.
2nd Lancers, Fyzabad to Multan.
12th Cavalry, Multan to Allahabad.
4th Cavalry, Allahabad to Bareilly.
14th Lancers, Bareilly to Loralai.
37th Lancers, Loralai to Nowshera.
23rd Cavalry, Nowshera to Kohat.
22nd Cavalry, Kohat to Sialkot.
15th Lancers, Sialkot to Dhera Ismail Khan.
16th Cavalry, Dhera Ismail Khan to Lucknow.
1st Lancers, Jhansi to Sirur.
20th Horse, Bolarum to Bangalore.
29th Lancers, Sirur to Bolarum.
30th Lancers, Bangalore to Jhansi.
38th Horse, Goona to Agar.
39th Horse, Agar to Goona.

The following are the proposed Indian Infantry Reliefs for 1907-08:—

46th Punjabi, Sehore to Samana.
56th Punjabis Rifles, Samana to North China.
41st Dogras, North China to Cawnpore.
10th Jats, Cawnpore to Alipore and Buxa.
13th Rajputs, Alipore and Buxa to Hongkong.
119th Infantry, Hongkong to Sehore.
129th Baluchis, Hongkong to Karachi.
105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Karachi to Hongkong.
17th Infantry, Barrackpore to Barrackpore and Fort William.
63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, Fort William to Bellary.
63rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, Bellary to Cannanore.
79th Carnatic Infantry, Cannanore to Aurungabad.
98th Infantry, Aurungabad to Ceylon (Colombo.)
75th Carnatic Infantry, Ceylon (Colombo) to Trichinopoly.
86th Carnatic Infantry, Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.
76th Punjabis, Secunderabad to North China.
47th Sikhs, North China to D. I. Khan.
26th Punjabis, D. I. Khan to Kohat.
52nd Sikhs, Kohat to Malakand.
6th Rajputs, Malakand to Dinapore.
5th Light Infantry, Dinapore to Fyzabad.
66th Punjabis, Malakand to Belgaum.
82nd Punjabis, Belgaum to Malakand.
95th Russells Infantry, Singapore to Bolarum.
99th Deccan Infantry, Bolarum to Singapore.
92nd Punjabis, Rangoon to Bhamo.
91st Punjabis, Bhamo to Meiktila.
72nd Punjabis, Meiktila to Rangoon.
113th Infantry, Bombay to Aden.
116th Mahrattas, Aden to Bombay.
1st/2nd Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun to Chitral.
2nd/39th Garhwal Rifles, Chitral to Lansdowne.
2nd/10th Gurkha Rifles, Lansdowne to Quetta.
64th Pioneers, (excluding Depot), Bangalore to Belgaum.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Further Statements by the "Bengalee."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The *Bengalee* has again to-day published a lengthy telegram purporting to give detailed particulars of further disturbances in Comilla. The latest telegram says that it was a pre-conceived attack, the Hindus being taken unawares. It is said that the Musulmans have not only sunk some fish boats which were going to the Mogra Bazar, but drove away the fishermen and that assaults and the looting of Hindus, generally by Mahomedan rowdies many of whom are old Jail birds, took place even in the presence of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. There are strong rumours that other bazars may be also looted.

The Magistrate and a detachment of Police with 25 Gurkhas arrived at the Mogra Bazar yesterday.

A telegram from Comilla, dated the 29th of March, to the *Bengalee*, states that owing to further lawlessness resulting in looting of Ghatiara Bazar, Mr. Lees, the District Magistrate, who is on the spot has asked for reinforcement of Gurkhas, and another small batch has been sent. It is evident that the tension between the Hindus and the Mahomedans here is very severe as a contingent of Railway Police has also been sent, but beyond the alleged attempts at looting and minor assaults nothing more serious has as yet happened.

At the annual general meeting of the British Indian Association yesterday, reference was made to the recrudescence of trouble at Comilla and it was suggested that the Association should take up the matter and approach Government for appointment of a commission of inquiry. The Maharaja of Darbhanga who presided dealt in his address principally with the Bengal Tenancy Legislation now before the Council. A resolution was carried embodying the suggestion of the amalgamation of the Bengal Landholders' Association with the British Indian Association.

Sensational Reports Disseminated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

Most sensational reports of rioting and looting in Comilla continue to be published in the *Bengalee* and the *Patrika*. It is now reported that the scene of disturbance is gradually extending; that a general outbreak is expected in a place called Kasba; that a military police force under a European official has gone to Akhaura and more armed police have been drafted to Comilla where Mr. Lucas, Commissioner, has also gone. The meanest insinuations are made against officials for their alleged inactivity, and altogether a great stir is being made. How much of these excited statements are correct it is impossible to say, but evidently there is considerable unrest Comillawards.

DEATH OF MR. BARROW.

A Well-Known Educationist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

Mr. Barrow, the Headmaster of Bishop Corrie's School, died last night after an operation.

SURVEY MARKS.

Recovery of Charges from Ryots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

On reference by the Collector of Malabar, the Government of Madras have, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue authorised Tahsildars to issue demands under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1864 and such subsequent coercive processes as may be necessary for recovery from ryot-charges incurred by Government on account of repair and renewal of Survey marks on their lands.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Addition to the Cadre Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

The Government of India have sanctioned proposals:—

(1) To add appointments to Inspectors sanctioned for the Criminal Investigation Department to the general cadre of that rank in the Police Force for the Madras Presidency;

(2) To employ in the Criminal Investigation Department Inspectors of any rank that may be found convenient.

Lord Minto and party left Calcutta on Friday night by special train.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The services of Mr. A. W. Gr[illegible], I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government and those of Captain W. C. Ros[illegible] are placed permanently under the Bengal Government for employment in the Sanitary Department.

Mr. Sinha, Standing Counsel for the Government of Fort William, is granted leave till the 31st of October next.

The Viceroy's Councils hold their next meeting at Simla.

The services of Captain G. C. Stewart, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of Lieutenant A. H. Proctor, I. M. S., [illegible] at the disposal of the Commissariat Office.

Rev. H. W. L. Fagan is appointed Junior Chaplain in Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. Jones, Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory is granted 14 months' furlough, dating from the 6th of May last. J. Paterson, Imperial Meteorologist, is granted three months' privilege leave; W. A. Blun to act for him.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. C. Browing, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted a year's furlough out of India from the 9th of April.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of K. Tijima as Consul-General for Japan at Calcutta has been recognised.

During the absence of the Governor-General from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D., will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Office left in Calcutta.

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, Political Agent, 3rd Class, is granted eight months' combined leave.

The appointment of John Anderson as Vice-Consul for Norway at Bassein has been recognised.

The Governor-General is pleased to recognise Mr. K. Fijima as Consul-General for Japan, in Calcutta, and John Anderson, as Vice-Consul for Norway, at Bassein.

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, Political Agent, 3rd Class, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with five months' furlough.

The following Officers are permitted to retire:—

Major H. W. Campbell of the Tiwana Lancers, Lieut-Colonel E. P. Youngerman, I. M. S., Madras.

RAILWAY BOARD.

F. A. Hadow, Executive Engineer, is confirmed as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

F. J. Wood, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class 2nd, temporary.

The following promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch:—

T. W. T. Wheeler, Examiner, Class 4, to 3rd Grade, *sub pro tem* confirmed.

W. R. Butterfield, Examiner, Class 4, to 3rd Grade, temporary, becomes permanent.

Messrs. M. W. Clifford and H. H. W. Butterfield, Deputy Examiners, Class 1, temporary, become permanent.

F. P. B. Wood, Examiner, Class 4, 3rd Grade, temporary, is confirmed *sub pro tem*, as also J. H. Vaughan, Deputy Examiner, Class 1, temporary.

B. Stanley, Deputy Examiner, Class 1, supernumerary, to Examiner Class 4, 3rd Grade, supernumerary temporary, also T. Ryan and F. J. Pruce.

Messrs. J. O'Brien, Rajagopala Ayer and W. S. Britto, Deputy Examiners, Class 2, to Deputy Examiners, Class 1, temporary.

T. P. Farrell, Deputy Examiner, Class 1, to Examiner Class 4, 3rd Grade, temporary.

H. C. Sparke, A. T. S., to officiate in Class 2, Grade 4, on the North-Western Railway, and is granted privilege leave, U. C. Sanders acting for him.

B. W. Egerton, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, is transferred temporarily to the Revenue Establishment and officiates as Manager, O. and R. Railway, during the absence of Mr. Jacob.

J. C. Lyle, Officiating Deputy Manager, E. B. S. Railway is re-transferred to the Engineering Establishment and officiates as Consulting Engineer of Railways in Calcutta.

E. A. S. Bell officiates for him and W. Buchey, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the E. B. S. Railway to the Nagda Muttra Railway.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Watkins, D.S.O., Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the O. R. Railway and Rai Sahib Bala Ram officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Railway.

The following surveys have been sanctioned:—Metre Gauge Line, by the South Indian Railway, from Rameswaram to Dhanushodi, 13 miles; and Broad Gauge by the East Indian Railway from Sainthia on the loop line near Kandi to the right bank of the Bhagirathi opposite Berhampore, 40 miles.

MYMENSINGH SWADESHI CASE.

Accused Sentenced to Hard Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Two Bengalee students who were charged by the Police of Kishorganj in Mymensingh with destroying foreign goods belonging to some shopkeepers, have been convicted and sentenced to two and a half months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 150 each.

The sentence has caused immense sensation and before the accused were removed to jail they were garlanded, the air resounding with *bande mataram*.

An appeal has been preferred.

MADARIPUR SWADESHI CASES.

Parties Bound over for Six Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

A telegram, dated the 28th instant, received from Madaripur, states that in the Palong Swadeshi Cases under Sections 143 and 107, Judgment was delivered on that day. All the accused have been acquitted in the case under Section 107, and out of 13 accused, including school boys, ten have been let off, and three, including Jadu Babu Muktear, Moulvi Mozzafarali and Babu Mohendra Mukhuty, were bound down to keep the peace for six months.

TROUBLES OF A TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Systematic Attempts to Derail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 28.

Several attempts to cause some derailment or other serious accident to the electric tram cars have been made since the cars began running. Large brick-bats and stones have been repeatedly discovered across tram lines, and it is believed that there is systematic conspiracy against the Company. A few nights ago a native lad was caught in the act of placing huge stones across the track. He was made over to the police and it is hoped that he will be suitably punished as an example to the others.

DEFACEMENT OF A PORTRAIT.

Villainous Conduct at Midnapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 29.

A Midnapore telegram says that someone has spoiled the likeness of the Chief [illegible] was hung in the Bayley Hall [illegible]

VICEROY'S SUMMER TOUR.

Visit to Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, MARCH 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliott, accompanied by Miss Salberg, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Private Secretary, Captain Mackenzie and Elgee, Aides-de-Camp, arrived here by Special at 9 o'clock this morning, an hour later than expected, having left Lakshar at 6-35. The train was accompanied by Mr. Rainier, the Traffic Superintendent while Captain Anderson, the District Traffic Superintendent supervised platform arrangements. His Excellency was received by Major Fielding, Aide-de-Camp, who came in last week to take charge of the Circuit House, and was met at the station by Mr. Hopas Superintendent of the Doon; Colonel Hall, Commanding Garhwal Rifles; Mr. Duperdex, the Sessions Judge; Mr. Richardson, the Superintendent of Police, and other Civil and Military officers. The arrival was private but large crowds of Europeans and Indians attended outside the railway premises. The station was prettily decorated with flags and palms, the platform being neatly carpeted and the exit arches tasteful draped. The Imperial Cadet Corps awaited his Excellency at the porch. Eight Cadets, with Major Cameron, Commandant, Captain Taylor Adjutant, and Lieutenant Deep Singh, in white and gold uniform and blue plumed turbans, mounted on black chargers. After a brief conversation with the officers present His Excellency entered a landau with Lady Elliott and Captain Elgee at 9-10 and drove to the Circuit House *vie* the bazar and cantonment, escorted by the Imperial Cadets, passing through an arch of welcome erected at the entrance to the Bazar, up to which point the road was lined by streamers. Major Fielding and Miss Salberg followed in a phaeton and Colonel Dunlop Smith, and Captain Mackenzie in a pony carriage, the whole party arriving at the Circuit House at 9-25 after an exhilarating drive of five miles in lovely weather, with surrounding hill scenery at its best and no vestige of snow after the heavy recent rains, Mussoorie being plainly visible. The Viceroy's brake and other carriages, including His Excellency's motor car which arrived by mixed before the special train, came in later. Colonel and the Hon'ble Mrs. Adam did not accompany the Viceroy, the former being ill and his condition reported serious.

The party went in to breakfast on arrival, the Union Jack being hoisted, and the Camp is now all actively settling down.

His Excellency, Lady Elliott, Miss Salberg and the Private Secretary occupy the Circuit House, and tents on the grounds have been pitched for Major Fielding, Captains Elgee and Mackenzie, and Private and Military Secretary's Office etc. The house has been well furnished by the P. W. D. No sporting programme has yet been fixed but there are prospects of good shooting and fishing, the forests having been closed for some time. His Excellency and Lady Elliott are in excellent health. A Camp Telegraph Office has been opened opposite Circuit House and manned by the Delhi staff under Superintendent Sutherland, Assistant Syms supervising.

EXAMINATION FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

An Examination fraud case is under investigation by the Calcutta Police, in connection with the Police Training School at Bhagulpore.

About six months ago some question papers set in connection with the annual examination of students in this school were reported to have been stolen. The police have been making inquiries into the alleged theft ever since, spasmodically, but so far without any result. Two compositors working in the confidential section of the Secretariat Press were, on Wednesday, interrogated by the police and the matter is now under inquiry.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

Compulsory Service Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 30.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated the 29th of March, states that an Indian District Magistrate, writing in the *Standard*, suggests that the application of the compulsory principle to Indian Volunteers would add 20,000 men to the fighting line and would secure internal safety in a crisis.

THE AMIR.

Grand Reception at Jellalabad.

MONEY GIFTS TO THE POOR.

BANQUET AND DURBAR.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 30.

Some details have reached us of the reception given to the Amir upon his arrival at Jellalabad on the 10th instant. Troops were paraded and the Heir-Apparent, Sardar Inayatullah Khan, with the Governor of the city and all the leading men of the district, met His Majesty outside the walls. A salute of 101 guns was fired and there were general rejoicings. At night, a banquet was given and the city was illuminated at the cost of the local merchants. The troops were given a feast and money, collected by the *Rahnoma*, was distributed among the poor. The balance of the collection, amounting to several thousand rupeesis to be utilised for some public purpose. It was afterwards announced that a Durbar would be held on Nauroz, the 21st of March, to which numerous tribal Jirgahs would be invited. Accounts of the proceedings on that occasion have not yet been received.

HOT AXLES.

Railway Carriage Discovered on Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

An accident happened to a first class carriage during the night of the 24th near Santihar, Darjeeling. Owing to axles running hot the carriage took fire but was discovered in time and extinguished before any great damage was done, due to prompt measures taken by Mr. Kiernander, the Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railways, who happened to be travelling in the same train. The disabled carriage was cut off and its occupants taken into Mr. Kiernander's saloon.

MISSIONARY ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

It is reported from Noakhali that the Reverend Mr. Barry, a Protestant Missionary, was severely assaulted by some Mahomedas who took offence at some remarks he made when preaching, which reflected on their religion, and that the District Magistrate is holding an inquiry.

THE progress of self-government in Mysore has followed a course, says the *Statesman*, which to some extent contravences the usual method of procedure inasmuch as the establishment of a Representative Assembly has preceded that of a Legislative Council. "After the restitution of the State to native rule the administration was vested in the Dewan, assisted by an Executive Council, and some two decades of satisfactory advancement were followed by the election of a Representative Assembly which meets every year for deliberation but has no legislative authority. The constitution has just been completed by the addition of a Legislative Council, and Mysore will now have an opportunity of providing, not only the other Native States, but the whole of British India, with an object-lesson by means of a modified form of self-government on [illegible]

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

Finding in a Murder Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

In the Allahabad High Court a case has just been decided in which one Pem Singh, a sowar in the Bengal Cavalry posted at Nowshera, has been convicted of murder. In March 1906 he came to his house in the district of Fatehgarh on seven months' leave; on the 15th July last he met in a public street in the city of Furrukhabad, a cart belonging to one Chab Nath which was being taken to the Tehsil by deceased Ikrar Husain and another Tehsil peon named Abdulla. Chab Nath was driving the cart in which were seated Abdulla and two men named Harsahai and Mechal Singh, while deceased and a Tehsil peon were following the cart on foot. Chab Nath, seeing accused who was riding on horseback with a sword in his possession, saluted him and said that his cart was being taken on *begar* by the Tehsil peons. According to witnesses for the prosecution, the accused ordered Chab Nath to go away, and on Chab Nath's turning back Ikrar Husain interfered. Thereupon an interchange of views took place between Ikrar and accused, Accused drew his horse towards Ikrar Husain and aimed a blow with the sword, resulting in the latter's death. The defence was that accused wanted the cart for his own use; that Ikrar Husain prevented his taking the cart and gave his horse several blows; that the horse became restive, and accused in order to frighten the deceased took up his sword with scabbard and pointed it at deceased; that somehow or other the scabbard fell off and the sword penetrated deceased's stomach. Accused said that he did not intend to kill the peon. He was arrested at Nowshera when he joined his regiment after his return from leave. The Sessions Judge of Furrukhabad convicted accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Justices Banerji and Aikman after stating the facts and discussing the statements of witnesses, continued as follows:—"In our opinion there cannot be any doubt that accused did draw his sword and lunged at deceased. In our opinion the act of accused did amount to murder as defined in section 300 I. P. C. He must have known that his act was so dangerous that it would in all probability cause death or some fatal injury. In the present case we are of opinion that accused did not at all intend to kill the peon and did not realise that he might inflict such injury. In our opinion the case does not fall within any of the exceptions to section 300. We have, therefore, no alternative but to affirm the conviction and sentence. At the same time, having regard to the age of accused—he is a youth of 22—and to the opinion we have formed that he had no intention of causing death, we think the case is one which should be referred to the Local Government so that it might consider whether it should not exercise the power vested in it by section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of reducing a portion of the sentence.

RETIREMENT OF MR. ROSS-SCOTT.

Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

The retirement of Mr. Ross-Scott, who has held the important office of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the last seven years, deprives the Civil Service of the United Provinces of one of its most prominent and well-known members excluding three Civilian Judges of the High Court, who have all far exceeded the ordinary age limit of 35 years service. Mr. Ross-Scott stands third in order of seniority on the Gradiation List of these Provinces, having arrived in India in October 1873. His services have been entirely confined to the Judicial Branch. After a long apprenticeship as Assistant Magistrate chiefly spent in the districts of the Agra Division he became Small Cause Court Judge at Dehra Dun in 1881. Promotion in the middle eighties was very slow and Scott only began to officiate as Sessions Judge in 1887, becoming permanent three years later. In 1894 he was posted to Lucknow as Judge and excepting a brief interval of special duty at Gonda has remained at Lucknow ever since. He has discharged duties of his office with great ability and gained respect of all sections of the community. His experience of Oudh and knowledge of Oudh law is such that it will not be easy matter to fill his place. The good wishes of his many friends, European and Indian, will follow him in his retirement.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From The Municipal Joint Schools Committee of Bombay or the Grant-in-aid of The Gujarati School	250	0	0
Mr. Sarid Khataw through Mr. Khimji Kooverji	127	0	0
Mr. Megji Lladhaj	51	4	0
Mr. Govindji Bhanji	51	0	0
Mr. Bhavadji Deedand	50	0	0
Messrs. Magandhal and Parmanand Vanmaldas through Mr. Pragji Bhimji	41	1	6
Mr. Gandhar Dharamsee through Mr. Pragji Bhimji	25	0	0
Mr. Shrippirsad Kevalram ...	15	4	0
In memory of deceased Mr. Vaibhavi Nandbhai Ishwerbhai Patel of Bhadrasa through Mr. Lalbodhai Ishwerbhai Patel of Gojra	15	4	0
Mr. Vasanji Lodha in greetings of his Grandson's marriage	10	0	0
Mr. V. M. Master	5	0	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 904·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week ...	Rs. 1,58,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	207	595	8	851
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	13,69,268	26,21,795	39,331	31,29,912
Total for 9 weeks ...	15,24 268	29,21,795	43,331	35,58,912
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,40,115	2,37,137	1,840	4,47,626
Per mile of Ry. do ...	278	470	4	888
Total to corresponding date do. ...	14,13,780	20,19,283	32,108	36,97,649
Decrease for the week ... Rs.				18,626
Decrease to date ... ,,				1,38,738

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 1,708·20 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 1,87,000	Rs. 3,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,14,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	99	198	4	301
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	14,02,917	26,39,038	53,902	41,48,907
Total for 9 weeks ...	15,90,917	30,30,038	62,902	48,62,907
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year ...	1,61,348	3,82,097	6,764	5,50,209
Per mile of Ry do. ...	91	216	4	311
Total to corresp date do. ...	13,09,929	27,31,912	49,743	50,84,578
Decrease for the week ... Rs.				36,209
Do. to date ... ,,				4,31,671

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 23,000	Rs.	Rs. 27,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	28	163	....	191
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	37,862	2,02,373	261	2,40,496
Total for 9 weeks ...	41,862	2,25,373	261	2,67,496
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year ...	6,974	25,084	294	32,367
Per mile of Ry. do ...	50	177	2	229
Total to corresp date do.	49,394	2,98,773	1,572	3,44,739
Decrease for the week ... Rs.				4,867
Do. to date ... ,,				77,244

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

THE King went for a motor-car tour in the Basque country on Friday.—His Majesty has expressed deep sympathy with France on the occasion of the disaster to the Iena.

The Empress Marie of Russia arrived in London on March 7 on a private visit to the Queen. Their Majesties visited the London Hospital and Windsor Castle on Saturday, the National Gallery and the Wallace Collection on Monday, and Hatfield-house on Tuesday.

The Prince of Wales, at a meeting of the Royal Naval Fund on Monday, said that his eldest son would go to Osborne, and he hoped one of his other sons would be able to make the Navy his career.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are to receive the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University on April 23.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been very cordially welcomed in Calcutta, whence they sailed on Tuesday for Colombo.

HOME.

Drama.—"John Glayde's Honour," by A. Sutro, has been produced at the St. James's, "The Little Admiral," by H. Hodges and T. W. Percyval, at the Lyric, and "Her Son", by H. A. Vachell, at the Playhouse.

Imperial Organization.—Sir F. Pollock sends a memorandum, signed by the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Lytton, Milner, Monkswell, Tennyson, and Avebury, and other well-known gentlemen, suggesting means of giving greater continuity to the work of the Imperial Conference.

Ireland.—The North Tyrone election resulted in the return of Mr. Barry (L.) with 3,013 votes against 3,306 for Mr. Henry (U.).—Mr. Balfour gave evidence on Tuesday before the Royal Commission on Congestion. Mr. W. O'Brien's libal suit against the *Freeman's Journal* is being tried at Limborick.

Law.—Mr. Justice Channell has dismissed the action of a passenger against the Orient Line for the loss of his watch and purse, which were stolen from his berth.—Mr. C. E. Kirk's suit for divorce, Captain Tidmarsh being co-respondent, has been dismissed.—Millicent Marsh, charged with perjury in her evidence against William Lewis, was found guilty on Saturday, the jury recommending her to mercy. Sentence was postponed till next sessions. Brady, for obtaining money by means of forged cheques, which he alleged that Lewis had made out, was sentenced to 12 months hard labour.—Gourlay driver of the North British train involved in the collision near Arbroath, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment.—Lord William Nevill is charged with stealing jewelry, value £400, which he had pawned.—Two ingots of gold, worth £1,000, were stolen from the South African Exhibition on Tuesday.

London.—The new County Council met on Tuesday and elected Mr. H. P. Harris Chairman. Lord Curzon and Lord Cawdor had declined the chairmanship, and Lord Milner had declined to serve as an alderman.

Lord Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies, on Tuesday opened the annual Colonial Exhibition in Liverpool.

Lord Heneage presided on Wednesday over the annual meeting of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, at Fishmongers'-hall. The annual dinner of the association was held in the evening at the Grand Hotel, when Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, was the principal guest.

Mr. Morley received deputations on Tuesday in reference to the inadequacy of Indian railway arrangements.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 7th gave a second reading to the Judicature Bill, and on the 11th adopted a motion pressing the Government to legislate on the Sunday trading question.—The House of Commons on the 7th passed the naval vote for 128,000 men, after a debate in which Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Balfour joined. On the 8th the Woman Suffrage Bill was talked out. On the 11th there was a spirited debate on Chinese labour and the New Hebrides Convention, Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Balfour being the chief Opposition speakers, while the Prime Minister, Sir E. Grey, and Mr. Churchill spoke for the Government, which obtained a majority of 283 to 107. On the 12th, after a personal explanation from Mr. H Marks, there was a miscellaneous debate on the Civil Service supplementary votes. Ireland's claim for more fishery piers and harbours was the subject of a statement by Mr. Birrell. On the 13th, after some discussion on educational questions, a resolution demanding the repeal of the Chinese Act for Ireland was carried by 252 to 83.

Racquets.—The Military Doubles Championship was won on Saturday by the holders, Messrs. Bryant and Davis (Highland Light Infantry), who beat Mr. Astor and Captain Guest (1st Life Guards).

The Associated Chambers of Commerce last week passed a resolution in favour of reciprocal trading within the Empire.

The British Women's Emigration Association held its annual meeting on Saturday.

The Charity Commission reports that last year about 1,450 new charities, valued at more than £2,500,000, were created.

The Royal Commission on Horse Breeding held, on Tuesday, their annual show of thorough-bred stallions at the Agricultural-hall. The show of the Hunters' Improvement Society was held next day.

Trade Returns.—The February imports, exports, and re-exports show increases of 11·3, 11·4, and 17·8 per cent respectively.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A despatch from the Commonwealth Premier to Lord Elgin is published, criticising the Governor of Fiji's report on his visit to the New Hebrides Canada.—The House of Commons last week passed a resolution that the preference on British goods should be continued to those landed at Canadian ports; though the resolution is not to be enforced till the Government so decides.—Conservatives regret that Canada has not sent in any resolutions for the Colonial Conference; while a leading French paper suggests that the Prime Minister need not go to the Conference at all.—"General" Booth had a splendid reception at Toronto on Saturday.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Railways.—Our Correspondent thinks a crisis in the affairs of American railways may be caused by hostile State legislation. President Roosevelt has consented to meet some of the leading managers, but he does not think the full measure of Federal control over the lines has yet been accomplished. He insists that the value of all railroads should be definitely ascertained, and that there should be Federal control over the issue of bonds and stocks to prevent over-capitalisation.

The Tariff.—The new arrangement with Germany considerably reduces the duties on certain German goods without a corresponding benefit to other countries enjoying most-favoured-nation rights.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—The Premier, M. Petkoff, was assassinated on Monday afternoon by a Socialist who had been dismissed from the public service for striking a superior.

Egypt.—The British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria has passed a resolution expressing great regret at the General Assembly's demand for a Parliament.

France.—A sudden strike of electric workmen cut off the light supply of Paris at the end of last week. In the Chamber on Monday, M. Jaures complained of the Government for preparing to employ troops to fill the strikers' places, but the Government obtained a vote of confidence by 378 votes to 68.—The agitation for the amendment of the law on the weekly day of rest threatens to cause a conflict between the Ministry and the Republican majority, who are resolved to break with the Socialists.—A terrible explosion occurred on Tuesday in the battleship Iena at Toulon. The vessel sank in the dock. About 110 lives were lost.

Germany.—The Reichstag on Tuesday read the Supplementary Estimates for South-West Africa a third time, the minority being made up of the Centre, Poles, and Social Democrats.—There has been a steady fall of German and Prussian Government securities.—The Imperial Minister of the Interior has outlined the social reform policy of the Government.—Baron Marschall von Beberstein, Ambassador in Constantinople, will be Germany's chief representative at The Hague Conference.

Morocco.—Further fighting has taken place between the Shereefian troops and the tribesmen with whom Raisuli is residing.—The Paris *Temps* sets forth differences in the French and German views as to the interpretation of the Act of Algeciras.

Russia.—The Duma has chosen all its vice-presidents and secretaries from the Opposition. Some of the Socialists threaten to press forward the question of amnesty, which may lead to another dissolution. The Ministry will do everything to avoid such a step, but Court feeling is not favourable to the Duma. There is a growing tendency among the Constitutional Democrats to support M. Stolypin.

Obituary.—M. Casimir-Perier; Lord Penrhyn; Admiral Sir R. Tracey; Sir D. Dixon, M. P.; Sir T. Hanbury; Prebendary Kempe; Canon Northcote; the Hon. A. P. H. M. Herbert; the Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring; Major-General J. A. Smith; Major-General B. Ford; Major-General H. L. Le Poer Trench; Dr. Adam Jameson, killed in the Transvaal; Mr. J. F. Herring, artist; Mr. F. C. Stephens; Miss B. E. Bunk; Dr. von Bottighor.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND THE BALTIC.

WE reproduced last week in our "Foreign Notes" a sensational communication to the *Times* from its Paris correspondent regarding alleged intrigues by Germany to close the Baltic to foreign fleets. The Stockholm correspondent of the *Times* reported on the 10th that the reflections of the Paris correspondent had given rise to much comment in the Swedish press. It was generally held that there was no ground for apprehension.

The following are telegrams on this subject to the *Morning Post*:—

Copenhagen, March 10.—The sensational report published in London, alleging a great increase of German influence in Scandinavia and referring to the closing of the Baltic against foreign warships has caused much indignation here, though the Government has hitherto taken no notice of it.

The leading Conservative journal, the *National Tidende* has now, however, published a vigorous article protesting against "this serious throwing of suspicion on Denmark's foreign policy," which tends to create the belief that Denmark is the tool of German schemes for changing the European *status quo*. The journal declares that the conclusions drawn in the report referred to are entirely baseless, as nobody with the smallest knowledge of Denmark and its foreign policy can be ignorant of the fact that the King, the Cabinet, and Parliament are united in agreeing on the fundamental principle of maintaining Denmark's neutrality in all circumstances and with all the means at their disposal, all parties agreeing that this is an essential condition for Denmark's existence as an independent state.

Everybody, it adds, may rest assured that any DaCisi Government which ventured to help Germany to realise any plan for closing the Baltic would immediately be swept away by the nation.

Stockholm, March 10.—The statements published in London in regard to the closing of the Baltic and to Germany's influence on Sweden's foreign policy meet with a very energetic protest in the chief Swedish newspapers.

The "Svenske Dagblad" says that Sweden does not speculate in the benevolence of any of the Great Powers as she desires to be outside all international political speculations. For this reason she is preparing to defend the neutrality of her territory in time of danger. The personal relations between the Swedish and German monarchs have as little to do with politics, the journal adds, as those of the German and British dynasties.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 8 (*Times*).—The second sitting of the Duma was devoted to the election of the vice-presidents and the secretary. After a discussion lasting into the small hours of this morning it was decided to nominate M. Poznansky, deputy for the city of Kharkoff, who is one of the allies of the Constitutional Democrats, and M. Beresin, of the Toil group, representing Saratoff. The post of secretary has for some time been allotted to M. Chelnokoff, Constitutional Democrat, who with M. Golovin was returned for the province of Moscow. In the results the Opposition candidates for vice-president were successful M. Poznansky receiving 349 votes: M. Berezin 345: M. Kapustin, Octobrist, 107: M. Rein Octobrist, 91; M. Ivashenko, Octobrist, 62. The election of secretary gave 379 votes for M. Chelnokoff, 117 for M. Varun, and 64 for M. Ivashenko. In the first ballot 446 deputies were present, in the second 464. The vice-presidents were greeted with prolonged cheers from all quarters, and a similar reception was granted to M. Chelnokoff. The ugly rumours concerning a dissolution continue to prevail, Tuesday's incident is being turned to account by the enemies of the Duma. I hear that a secret circular has been sent to the local authorities instructing them to take measures to prevent a railway strike in view of a possible conflict between the Government and the Duma.

March 10.—Having elected its officers and divided the House into committees on the elections of its members, the Duma yesterday adjourned for several days. The next sitting will be on Wednesday or Thursday.

"Reuter's" correspondent telegraphs (March 11):—Owing to the recalcitrant attitude of the Social Democrats the papers are already discussing the prospects of a dissolution of the Duma. The "Novoye Vremya" says that the sole reason for the existence of the Duma is to stifle revolution, and if the Centre and the Constitutional Democrats cannot restrain the Duma from working against the interests of the State no other course is open but dissolution. The "Slovo" says that the union of all the constitutional parties, both Liberal and Conservative, is the only means of assuring the continuance of the Duma, the dissolution of which would again throw the country into disorder, destroy the national credit, and endanger the economic and financial position of the country. In their press organs the Social Democrats scout the idea of combining with the Constitutional Democrats, whom they call political impressionists.

Kutais, Caucasus, March 9 (Reuter).—At nine o'clock this morning an attack was made on the treasurer of the local branch of the Revenue Department, who was driving in a carriage accompanied by two policemen and several revenue officials, having in his charge a sum of 15,000 roubles. Three bombs were thrown at the carriage, which were followed up by revolver shots. An official, the driver, and both policemen were killed, and the treasurer and four others wounded. The robbers succeeded in seizing the money and escaping.

St. Petersburg, March 10 (Reuter).—Last evening, in one of the principal streets Prof. a subaltern of the Horse Guards met three privates of the Engineers, who did not salute properly. He wished to have them arrested, but they took to their heels. The officer followed, shouting "Stop." A naval lieutenant on the opposite side of the street blocked the path of the runaways, and, drawing his revolver, shot one of them twice in the body. The crowd was so much incensed by the incident that the officers were in danger of lynching, and had to take refuge in a cab.

St. Petersburg March 11 (*Times*).—The uncertainty regarding the future of the Duma is by no means dispelled. I hear that a decision has been reached in Government circles to treat the Duma's attitude towards the question of amnesty as a criterion of the fitness of the present House for serious work. If the majority votes with the Social Democrats, the Duma will be immediately dissolved. The trouble is that, although the majority is opposed to raising the question of amnesty, it will be difficult for the Opposition parties to refuse to express sympathy with the political prisoners, and it is in this insidious form that the Social Democrats have embodied their appeal for amnesty. The Social Democrats make no secret of their desire to discredit the Duma. The Monarchist leaders are equally outspoken in the same sense.

March 12.—In view of the persistence of the rumours of an impending dissolution, I made inquiries to-day in a well-informed quarter. I am assured that the Stolypin Ministry will do everything to avoid such a step, but on the other hand I gather that the feeling at Court is not favourable to the Duma. My informant, however, believes that a rupture may be avoided. As far as the Ministry is concerned a dissolution will be regarded as inevitable only if the Duma refuses to endorse the agrarian programme initiated by the Ukase of last autumn, and this is believed to be the Sovereign's view. In this connection I understand that the Ministry regards with profound misgivings an alliance of the Constitutional Democrats with the Left, which, it is considered, is bound sooner or later to precipitate a conflict between the Duma and the Government.

St. Petersburg, March 12 (*Morning Post*).—Twenty persons were executed in Russia last week, bringing the total number executed since the dissolution of the first Duma to 764.

It is reported that M. Stolypin, the Premier, is issuing orders to the Provincial Governors to see that sentence of death is only passed in extreme cases. As might have been foreseen, the stern measures adopted by M. Stolypin have entirely failed to stop the disorders prevailing in the country. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the tendency lately displayed at the Ministry of the Interior to commute death sentences to penal servitude will continue.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND JAPAN.

The "Tribune's" Paris correspondent telegraphed on March 8:—A vague but sensational statement was published here this morning to the effect that not only the negotiations which have been pending between Great Britain and Russia had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, but that at the same time an arrangement between Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, concerning their interests in the Far East "might be considered an accomplised fact."

I have been informed on the best authority that in so far as the alleged arrangement between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan is concerned, there is no truth in it, because negotiations of the kind have been entered into. The report is probably based upon a telegram from Tokio, published in a London daily newspaper, declaring that such an accord would ensure peace in the Far East for a long series of years.

It has been pointed out to me by competent persons that such negotiations could scarcely be fruitful until those pending for a considerable time between Great Britain and Russia, on the one hand, and Russia and Japan, on the other, had been brought to a conclusion.

I am able to state that the progress of those negotiations is very satisfactory, though the latter are in a more advanced stage than the former. Indeed, I learn from the Japanese Embassy here that there is every probability of the Russo-Japanese Convention being signed shortly. If my information is as correct as I feel convinced it is, that treaty will not only settle doubtful points on the interpretation of the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace, but will also include guarantees for the maintenance of peace between the two countries by providing in the future the utmost [illegible] ference of Russia in Manchuria, &c., and of Japan in the eastern provinces of the Czar's dominions. The concessions of the Russian Government concerning the fisheries question and the navigation of the Sdugari demonstrate a loyal intention and its determination to preserve peace in the Far East, while the firm yet conciliatory attitude of Japan is no less reassuring.

Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphed on March 9:—The "Petit Parisien" says: "Several English and American newspapers yesterday morning announced that an agreement regarding affairs in the Far East had been concluded between France, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan. This statement according to information which we have received, is not correct in the form given. The real state of affairs is as follows, and, as will be seen, the facts are sufficiently important and explicit in themselves. Two agreements are in course of preparation, and, indeed, are shortly to be signed, between Russia and Great Britain and Russia and Japan.

"The Anglo-Russian Agreement applies specially to Persia, where it will delimit the zones of commercial influence of the two countries. Russia endeavours to introduce her merchandise in the northern part of Persia, while the United Kingdom will introduce hers by way of the Persian Gulf. It is expected that by this agreement all collisions will be avoided.

"The Russo-Japanese agreement aims above all at settling certain questions which were left in suspense by the Treaty of Portsmouth, particularly the respective rights of the two contracting Powers over the fisheries and navigation of Far Eastern waters. But a clause which goes further will almost undoubtedly be added to those dealing exclusively with economic questions. This clause will refer to arbitration any difficulties which may arise in the future between the two empires.

"These agreements, which are of capital importance not only for the future of Asia, but also for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, will come into force before long. France will have no reason to oppose their signature, for she is not concerned in the matter, but she can only view these rapprochements and their final sanctioning with satisfaction."

Paris, March 11.—The "Temps" this evening publishes the following from St. Petersburg:—

"The negotiations between England and Russia are shrouded in mystery. All that can be said is that they are comprehensive and yet precise, and that they may be regarded as virtually concluded. There is on both sides a ready disposition to acknowledge the mutual good faith and amity shown. Nothing remains of the old rankling spirit. It is understood that both Powers have agreed not to intervene in Persia.

"With regard to the Russo-Japanese negotiations, official authority is given for the statement that the two countries are on the point of a settlement which relates to the three chief questions, namely, a treaty of commerce, the fisheries and the railways. On all essential points an agreement has been reached. The points remaining to be settled are insignificant, though some time must necessarily elapse before the details are completed.

It is yet impossible therefore, to say exactly that an agreement will be signed. The frankness and cordiality with which the negotiations have been conducted on the Russian side without any afterthought of any kind have produced an excellent effect on the Japanese. The Tokio papers are so overjoyed with the progress of the negotiations that they are exaggerating their import and consequences.

The "New York Herald" telegram respecting an accord having been reached between England, Russia, France, and Japan in the Far East, which was reproduce i in the papers here on Saturday, is founded upon a misapprehension."

Odessa, March 9 (Saturday).—The project of an Anglo-Russian alliance now appears to find universal popular favour among all classes in this country. The more recently mooted proposal that Japan should be invited to complete a Triple Alliance, which would more than counterbalance the Central European League, is heartily applauded by the South Russian press, which, like its northern contemporaries, has been haunted by the fear that the Portsmouth Treaty might not, under given circumstances, eventually prove to be the last word in the delimitation of Far Eastern frontiers and "spheres of influence" of the Empire. It is significant that this discussion of this now leading topic of a dual alliance with Great Britain or a triple alliance with Great Britain and Japan, France is practically ignored by the Russian provincial press.

GERMANY.

The supplemetary estimates for German South-West Africa passed the third reading in the Reichstag on March 12 against the votes of the Centre, the Poles, and the Social Democrats. The Colonial Director, Herr Dernburg, informed the House that the sums now asked for would in all probability cover all requirements. The strength of the troops would be reduced to 4,000 by the end of September, and this reduction would be counterbalanced by an increase of 600 men in the police force. Herr Dernburg denied that there was any intention on the part of the Government to state a campaign against the Ovambos in the north of the Colony. Notwithstanding acts of provocation on their part, the Ovambos were being treated in a conciliatory manner.

The "Rhenish Westphalian Gazette" is dissatisfied with the omission of any reference to foreign politics in the recent Budget debate in the Reichstag. It claims that the German diplomatic Service, with few exceptions, is not "a la hauteur" of modern requirements and it demands the reorganisation of the entire Diplomatic and Consular Corps. "We have," it says, "still too many diplomats a la Talleyrand and Metternich, drawing-room heroes of the old style, but no able business men." It cites the example of France and the United States, and continues, "To speak openly, would it not be ten times better and more sensible if we were represented in Washington by an eminent industrialist or a bank director of the type of Dernburg, than by a Cavalry officer who rides Roosevelt's horses and who would make an excellent viceroy master of ceremonies? A self-made man, with his eyes open and his mouth in the right place, a business man, would impress Americans much more than an amiable and brilliant cavalier. A new organisation must come gradually, but a commencement must be made. The Colonial Office has shown the way and how. The chief requirement is more Germanism and more national smartness. No police giving way to others, but a better use of the elbows. Let it be impressed on our diplomatic representatives abroad that the terms Mailed fist and 'Civis Germanus' are not mere sound and smoke, but are to be vindicated if Germany is to be taken seriously abroad. A fresh breeze is blowing in the Reichstag. Let it also blow away the dust on the wigs and documents in diplomacy."

MOROCCO.

FRANCO-GERMAN DIFFERENCES.

The "Temps" confirms what has been evident for some little time past—namely, that serious differences of opinion have arisen between Paris and Berlin as to the interpretation of the Act of Algeciras. The lengthy article in the "Temps," which is headed "Who is Violating the Act of Algeciras?" meets the German newspaper protest against the erection of a wireless telegraphy station by a French resident in Morocco on land belonging to him with the text of the Act of Algeciras, containing nothing that precludes such undertakings. On the other hand, it points out that neither the French Press nor the French Government was reassured by the semi-official explanations given last January concerning the mission to Fez of MM. Tschudy and Wolff. The article concludes thus:—

"Germany accuses us of violating the Act of Algeciras, and we believe that those compatriots of ours whose she charges with that infringement have not violated it at all. On the other hand, we are certain that Germans, and not merely private individuals, but officers, have just entered the service of the Sultan in conditions which the conference would not have admitted. In order not to revive controversy we discussed the Tschudy affair with a moderation recognised by M. Jaures himself, without giving further. But if a gratuitous quarrel is to be forced upon us we shall certainly put forward our arguments. It is indispensable that they should know in Berlin what they want to do in Morocco; whether, as they said two years ago, they want to reserve the future or whether, on the contrary, they are going to continue the policy inaugurated by Herr von Tattenbach during his mission to Fez in 1905. And M. Jules Cambon, (the new French Ambassador to Berlin), whose arrival is imminent must be told which course has been decided upon."

Sir William Burkitt Puisne Judge of the North-West Provinces High Court, has been granted leave for three months on Medical Certificate, from the 15th of May.

THE sudden death is announced of the French painter Edward Toudouze, younger brother of the novelist, Gustave Toudouze, as the result of influenza. After taking the Prix de Rome in 1871 he devoted himself to a class of work partly decorative and partly genre painting, in which he obtained great success. Among his productions of this kind were the decorations for Mr. Cornelious Vanderbilt ball-room at New York, the "Jeu de Robin et de Marion," in the foyer of the Opera-Comique in Paris and a decorative work at the Sorbonne. As an illustrator M. Toudouze also made his mark having done original and attractive illustrations for numerous works of Sir Walter Scott, Prosper Merimee, Theophile Gautier and others. He was fifty-nine years of age. Henry Somm, the artist, died on Thursday night aged sixty-three at his residence, Boulevard Rochechouart, Paris. He gained his reputation with gay drawings for the journal of the

...ecot-penalty possible upon you as you had ...se to the community for twenty years?" ...ame renewed his objection, which was ...

...r indictments for subornation of perjury ...against you?—Yes.
...you with procuring a false affidavit in ...to set aside a decree of divorce?—Yes.
...ther is that of procuring false evidence in ...ceedings?—Yes, Sir.
...ailed from your conviction, I believe?
...ed?
..." replied the witness, brilliing. "I ...dificate of reasonable doubt."
...se urging the case against you [Cor—
...ing the speedy trial of you for two Indict...ents?"
...ne again objected, but Mr. Justice Fitzgerald ...estion.
... replied that the proceedings in these ...n taken, as also the two pending indict...olving the same transaction as the conviction for conspiracy.

£10,000 IN DISPUTE.

Strange Stories of a Hermit Widow's Delusions.

WATCHES AND A WILL HIDDEN IN A MATTRESS.

The ten thousand pounds which the late Mrs. Mary Honour Cox, of Fremantle-road, Bristol, left when she ...ied, was the subject of further debate and ... the Probate Court to-day.

...ree claimants to the estate: ...y Eastman, Mrs. Cox's grand-niece. She ... a will of 1903, in which she was benefited ... of a third of the property. It is said ...day was cut out of a subsequent will be... was considered by her great-aunt to be too ... society of young men.

...oun Eastman, Mrs. Cox's nephew. This ...ets up a will of 1904, by which his daugh... ...d. The other parties say that this 1904 ... is not forthcoming, was destroyed and ...

... Charles Eastman, Mrs. Cox's brother. He ... wills are valid, and that his sister died ...

... feature of the case is that, while it is ... everybody that Mrs. Cox was insane before ...inions differ as to the exact time when ...ne. Lucid intervals are suggested. For ...as been said that she destroyed the 1904 ...id inter... ...e, counsel for Mr. Charles Eastman, stated ... case on the resumption of proceedings, ...d asked Mr. Charles to draw up a fresh ... the place of the 1904 will in favour of ...Eastman's daughters. She said she wished ... everyone, and that the 1904 will was ... ...ous." Mr. Charles did as requested, and a will ...drawn up giving equal shares to several rela...tives. This will was never executed.

SEARCH FOR LOST WILL.

When Mrs. Cox died a search was made for a "lost will" without success. But subsequently a gentleman who had bought her mattress forwarded a draft of a will which he had found therein. This draft was identical with the form of will drawn up by Mr. Charles.

It was in the mattress mentioned by counsel that detectives called in by Mrs. Cox, when she was under a delusion that she had been robbed, found silver plate and gold watches.

Mr. Tuyone also mentioned the big black box referred to by Mr. Barnard yesterday. Mr. Barnard had said that the box, which had been in the custody of Mr. Charles and was supposed to be locked, was found open by a nurse when she was asked to unlock it.

"That box, gentlemen, has nothing to do with the case," said counsel. "It was mentioned to bias your minds and make you think that my client had taken out the 1904 will and destroyed it."

Miss May Eastman, an attractive-looking young lady, gave evidence.

Suffering from a delusion one evening to the effect that the witness had been engaged in some flirtation, Mrs. Cox had said, "Leave my room instantly."

The witness subsequently left her aunt's house, where she had been living but it was not true to say, she added, that her aunt had sent her away. She had left of her own accord.

Mr. Barnard, K. C.: Did you use to go out into the back garden?—Yes very rarely.

Did it adjoin the garden of another house with a wall between?—Yes.

Have you spoken to anybody over the garden wall? (Laughter.)—Only to a young lady, Miss Stapleton.

A thrill of expectation was caused in court by a suggestion by counsel that "warm" things were passed over the garden wall. Everybody thought he meant ardent glances and burning expressions of affection. There was much disappointment when he explained that he referred to such prosaic matters as hot chops. The cooking of one household was done in the kitchen of the other.

A neighbour who made Mrs. Cox's acquaintance when she was once brought to her house from a nursing home was called.

He had helped her into the house, and she had said, "For God's sake help me into bed."

INTERESTING CONVERSATION.

The neighbour, an elderly gentleman, gallantly proffered the requested assistance and the old lady having got into bed said, "God bless you!" (Laughter.)

Counsel: What did you say?—I said "Amen." (Laughter.)

Did you have subsequent conversations with her?—Yes, about rheumatics (Laughter.)

Did she speak of anything else?—She had ideas about murder and other etceteras. (Laughter.) She asked me if supposing she broke her windows when men came to murder her I could hear the noise and come to her rescue! I gave her a stick to break the window with.

What were you to do?—I was to rush in and protect her. (Laughter.)

What then?—I don't know what I should have done then. (Laughter.) I took her the stick to please her. I know that she did not know what she was talking about.

Did she ever tell you that people were listening outside the door?—Yes, she asked me to get up and see.

Did she ask you to get her anything?—Yes, for her hair; cosmetics, to give it a tinge of black.

While Mrs. Cox's conversation on most matters was peculiar, there was one subject on which her discourse was moderately lucid. "She always talked rationally," witness, "about the Franco-Prussian war."

DETECTIVE'S EVIDENCE.

...ive told how Mrs. Cox thought two gold ...d been stolen, and how they were found in a ... The old lady produced a big black box and ...atches had disappeared from it. The detec... "Who could have got it out?" and Mrs. Cox ... "Have you been in France?"

...ness told her that he had not been in France ...ked to ask for a description of the watches. ...lady's answer was, "Have you been in ... it is a nice country."

...detective, in the witness-box, said he had ... with regard to missing spoons.

Counsel: What did Mrs. Cox say to you?

The detective: She said, "Have you been in France?" (Laughter.)

The witness found the articles that Mrs. Cox said had been stolen and some papers in a box wrapped up in bits of old stockings. She apologised for giving so much trouble, and said, "Will you accept a watermelon?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles William Eastman giving evidence, bore out his counsel's statement as to the drafting of the will in April 1903. With regard to the locked tin box which contained his sister's papers, the witness admitted that he opened it before the nurse. The key of the box was usually carried by Mrs Cox tied around her neck.

The hearing was adjourned.

FATHER'S VAIN SACRIFICE.

Heroic Attempt to Save His Drowning Child.

A sad story of the sea was told by the Captain of the Liverpool steamer "Prab," which arrived at Barry today with her flag at half-mast.

While on the way from Dublin on Thursday evening the little daughter of the mate, Mr. Watts, slipped out of the cabin, climbed on to the bulwarks, and was thrown into the sea by a sudden lurch of the vessel. Mr. Watts, noticing the child, ran from his post on the bridge, threw off his coat, and plunged overboard into the heavy sea which was running at the time. The bravery of the act was intensified by the fact that the steamer was going at full speed.

A boat was lowered, and the crew succeeded in picking up Mr. Watts about ten minutes later. He was almost unconscious, and died three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

His wife was a witness of the latter part of the tragedy, and the relief she experienced on seeing her husband picked up by the boat's crew was quickly dispelled when the news of his death was broken to her by the captain.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

Causes Of Liquidation.

HARRIMAN V. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, March 13th.

To-day's weak close of the stock market ended the worst week in Wall-street history since 1901, so far as general liquidation and shrinkage values are concerned, but otherwise matters have not been serious, because the liquidation mostly came from sources able to withstand the heavy drain. The fact that no Stock Exchange failures occurred is significant as to the real causes underlying the spectacular price movements on the Stock Exchange.

To a greater extent than is generally known private feuds and grievances of long standing between powerful Wall-street factions precipitated the liquidating movement, to which there seems no end. Enraged by the disclosures of the tricky methods of financing their roads, and using their power for personal ends, Mr. Harriman and his influential followers have been venting their wrath against Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. James Hill and their followers through the medium of the stock, market believing that they incited the Government to inaugurate the investigation into the Harriman monopoly and methods. Retaliatory tactics by both sides led to heavy selling of each other's stocks which greatly aided the concerted bear movements.

To-day Mr. Harriman held a private conference with Mr. Morgan, which may lead to a cessation of such stock market warfare as was witnessed this week.

The prices of many leading stock now are low enough to tempt investors, who are buying freely, though in small quantities, dividend-paying issues.

The erratic market movements, resulting in rapid fluctuations of leading stocks, are due to the countermoves of the opposing factions, acting under orders from Mr. Harriman or Mr. Morgan.

To-day's bank statement was of a neutral tone, the loan account showing a decrease of $12,228,700, due to liquidation throughout the week, while the decrease in cash, $6,442,600, is three times greater than the loss indicated by the currency movement. The total surplus now is $2,051,725, comparing with $6,463,700 in 1906.

Foreign exchange still admits of gold imports at a small profit without Treasury aid.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Another Big Slump.

NEW YORK, March 13.

Wall-street experienced to-day the greatest and most sensational decline of stock values since the historic May panic of 1901, when the Northern Pacific corner convulsed the financial district. The values of all active issues declined 3 to 12 points in a liquidating wave, sweeping away stop orders, and causing heavy losses among the brokers and their customers. A disquieting feature of to-day's debacle was the entire absence of news sufficiently serious to account for the unloading panic.

Coincident with the departure of Mr. Pierpont Morgan for Europe, a furious assault was made on Hill-Morgan issues, including Steels, Great Northerns, and Northern Pacifics, which broke them below previous records, and this was followed by a systematic assault on Union Pacifics, Southern Pacifics, and other Harriman stocks, causing Unions to lose 9 points.

These attacks led to a belief that the mysterious panic was due to a fight between the railroad giants, but the heavy losses thoroughout the entire list dispelled this idea.

Call-money rates ran up from 5 to 15 per cent., increasing the panicky feeling, and causing the throwing over wholesale of weakly margined accounts.

The money flurry was partly due to the heavy disbursements of the next two days for the $50,000,000 of Pennsylvania notes, $35,000,000 of Chicago and North-Western issues, and over $40,000,000 which the Union Pacific Railroad must pay for the Baltimore and Ohio line.

While leading bankers say that New York can draw money from London, despite London's dislike to lose it, the financiers agree that a disturbance of Wall-street's present harmonious relations with London and Europe by forcing imports of gold might easily prove disastrous.

Efforts are now being made to induce the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, to place $30,000,000 of Government money in the national banks, and to inaugurate the Aldrich Currency Act by placing the Customs' revenues on deposit. Mr. Cortelyou is expected to take action to-night that will indicate his policy towards Wall-street. If he is unfavourable, the present situation may easily be converted into a panic, as the pools and individual firms are in a strained position.

To-day's sensational effecing of values was carried out with little excitement on Change, and with no bad news except reports about trouble in Germany, Scotland, and London, and tremendous selling on foreign account.

President Roosevelt is expected to meet the railway presidents soon, all of them having accepted his invitation. After the conference the President may say something to clarify the atmosphere.

CHEAP CONSOLS.

Record Low Price in Peace.

STEADINESS OF FOREIGN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 13.

To-day Consols made a new record for low price 8411-16, falling lower than the lowest figure touched in any year since 1866, when they fell to 84 5/8. But 1866 was the year of the war between Prussia and Italy on the one hand and Austria on the other, and also the year of the great Overen-Gurney failure. Again, in 1848, when the price fell to 80, there was universal war and revolution on the Continent.

Thus the low price of Consols is absolutely unprecedented in time of peace for more than seventy years. Excepting 1866 and 1848, the last occasion on which Consols fell below 85 was in 1832, when war was in progress in Belgium, and when in fear of a general conflict, the Premier Security touched 81 7/8. Even in the Boer War, the lowest record made was 91 in 1901.

The fall in Consols is more noticeable because for the last week the Government have been buying heavily for the Sinking Fund, and making purchases which amount to £50,000 or more per day. But at the present time everybody is a seller of Consols, and no one wants to buy.

Every kind of British security is depressed. Railway stocks, South African stocks, Brewery stocks have all been attacked in turn. Electric Lighting and Tramway stocks have fallen fearfully through municipal competition, which taxes to pay for its own losses.

The following table illustrates the fall in typical British securities since July, 1903, when peace prevailed throughout the world:—

	July, 1903.		To-day.
Consols	92¾	...	84⅛
London County Council	97	...	86½
Rand Mines	10⅞	...	6¼
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment	3	...	1¼
London and North Western Railway	163	...	143
London United Tramways	12	...	6
St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Light	15	...	8¼
City of London Brewery	95	...	26

It will be noted that almost every kind of security affected by political action has enormously declined in price.

That financial reasons are not the real explanation is clearly shown by the following figures for Foreign or Colonial securities:—

	July. 1903.		To-day.
Canadian 3 per Cents	101	...	98½
Canadian Pacific	126	...	179
Pennsylvania Railroad	64	...	64⅞
Chilian 5 per cents	94	...	98
Japanese 5 per Cent.	102	...	99¼
French Rentes	96	...	95¾
U.S.A. 4 per cent.	138	...	133

The British investor in the past eighteen months has sustained a loss of capital greater by far than the amount expended by the nation during the South African war. It has become the fashion with trustees to sell Consols where they hold any, and to put the money into foreign issues.

The fall of Consols below 85 is a serious matter for British banks, which have recently written down the price of the large amount of Consols held by them as a reserve to 85. This figure is now shown to be too high, and it may be necessary in the future to write it down still further, thus possibly affecting the dividends of the banks.

THE CITY VIEW.

At one time to-day Consols were dealt in at a lower price than has been touched since our last great financial collapse in May, 1866. The Overend-Gurney crash then brought them to 84 3/4. To-day they changed hands at a fraction under that. In 1897 and 1898 the price stood at times only a shade under 114.

Of course, in making these price comparisons it must be remembered that until 1888 Consols bore 3 per cent. interest; from that year until 1903 they bore 2 3/4 per cent., and since 1903 they have carried only 2 per cent. But, after making due allowance for this, we are faced with the fact that Consols have fallen severely. This year they have been as high as 87 3/8.

There are general reasons for the lower level, and there are immediate causes for the state of collapse in which Consols now find themselves. Among the general reasons may be mentioned the increase of indebtedness over the Boer War, which added greatly to the supply of the Funds, and the large increase in recent years of Municipal indebtedness—all the County Council and Corporation loans, London and Provincial adding to the supply of investments and competing with Consols.

At the same time there has been a noticeable movement on the part of the investor to look abroad for more remunerative investments than are to be found among home securities, this tendency being enhanced by the distrust of those with money to lose of the present Government with its Socialistic sympathies and its leanings towards the Labour Party. To take one instance of the fear that prevails, it may be pointed out that a loan for Old Age Pensions would be a blow under which Consols must stagger.

The immediate cause of the fall in Consols and the decline during the past few weeks, has been the influence upon the markets of the collapse in American railroad shares, quite apart from the fear that the issue of more high-class loans is imminent—the new Country Council loan, for instance. Because of the fall in American railroad shares, the Stock Exchange is in a very depressed and neverous, not to say panic-like, condition.

The fall has brought about a further restriction of American credit in London, with the result that some of the American houses are believed to be raising cash by the realisation of Consols. Then the fall has brought about difficulties in Berlin, which appears to be in a nervous state politically as well as financially. When there is Stock Exchange distrust, people want cash, and the usual way to obtain it is to realise Consols. Thus, although the Government broker has been buying for Sinking Fund purposes, as he always does at this time of the year, Consols have fallen.

STILL FALLING.

London, Thursday, March 14.

There is no relief yet from the critical position which has prevailed in the Stock Exchange during the past few days.

To-day yet another low record was created in Consols. On the preceding day they had touched the lowest price for more than forty years—since 1866. To-day they dipped to the lowest price they have touched for sixty years, since 1848. In that year of political turmoil the price or Consols, then bearing three per cent. interest, went down to 80. The lowest price they have touched since was the 84¼ reached to-day. There was some recovery but that occurred before the announcement, after hours, of another big shipment of gold to South America.

For a time in the afternoon prices were better, although two failures had been announced and no one would say that the full tale of defaults had been told. Some cheques were returned at the banks.

But the worst blow befell in the evening in the Street market in the form of yet another American collapse of a nature almost indescribable, especially coming, as it did, on the top of the recent serious fall. Suffice it to say that Union Pacific shares, which at one time stood at 149, were within two or three hours down to 135, and within a few minutes after that stood at 130½!

It is some slight consolation that this further fall has occurred at the beginning of the new Stock Exchange account. The fall during the account just ended, of which the settlement can scarcely be said to be over, was quite serious enough.

Members of the Stock Exchange are saying that they scarcely like to do business in these times of demoralisation and rapid changes. They know not whom to trust.

THREE FAILURES,

AMERICANS RECOVER,

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS.

London, Friday, March 15.

Intense excitement prevailed this morning when the London Stock Exchange opened. Everyone was talking of the collapse in Wall Street overnight, and speculation as to the chances of a renewed break on the London Market arose. Members turned to the City pell-mell, and an hour before the official opening there was a big assembly in the House prepared to await the course of events in the American Market.

The subdued din rapidly became a deafening uproar as more and more members arrived. Attention was concentrated on Union Pacifics, which had distinguished themselves by a 20-dollar drop in Wall Street overnight. As soon as business opened they fairly leapt up, rising three or four dollars at a time. Before midday they were ten dollars above the New York parity.

Other American shares followed suit, in a lesser degree, and Home securities, including Consols, mostly rose.

Suddenly amid a hoarse clamour, the waiter's hammer was heard, and amid a general hush it was announced that a dealer in the De Beers market, not American market, had failed to comply with his bargains.

Scarcely had the market got its mind back to work again when the waiter returned, and, in a formal, only too-frequently-heard voice, declared a second broker a defaulter. Two failures before lunch. This, said, everyone, looked ominous. In a few minutes, yet a third time, the hubbub of the market was checked by the waiter and a third defaulter was "hammered," making a total of five in the last two days. This last interlude happily completed the list of defaulters for the day, and the market's attention was turned solely to prices. The din and tumult rose again as business was resumed.

RICH MAN'S CRISIS.

Multimillionaires Reduced Almost to Beggary.

New York, Thursday, March 14.

The "rich man's crisis" continues in America with unabated intensity.

Both to-day and yesterday values on the New York Stock Exchange melted rapidly like spring show.

Men who a few months ago were multimillionaires have been reduced in the last few weeks to a condition painfully resembling beggary. Their safes, which recently bulged with securities, now enclose a horrid vacuum.

Rich men loudly accuse the President of having occasioned the almost unprecedented depression by his attitude towards the railways. They declare that the legislation against the railways passed by several States, together with the threatened Federal Commission to assess the actual value of railway securities, will compel the companies to abandon all projects involving large expenditure.

Owing to the loss of public confidence, the railways are confronted with the impossibility of finding the capital needed for the extensions and improvements on an unprecedented scale which are demanded by the general prosperity and expanding trade of the country so many railway directors declare in tones of tragedy.

They add that unless the present panic is speedily stopped more than a hundred thousand operators will shortly be thrown out of employment.

Under these circumstances, the conferences which had been arranged between the President and the leading railwaymen are awaited with intense interest.

The railway magnates have informed Mr. Roosevelt that his attitude has encouraged the State legislature to pass measures which practically amount to confiscation. They say now that they favour Federal rather than State control.

It is stated on good authority that the President is determined to carry out the idea of instituting an assessment of the actual value of railway stock. It is this determination which is largely responsible for the rich man's panic and the almost unprecedented slaughtering of prices which marked the course of to-day's market.

INVESTORS FRIGHTENED.

The House of Commons this evening increased from three to four per cent. the rate of interest that may be paid out of capital during the construction of a railway.

One reason which operated with Mr. Emmott, the Chairman of Committees in recommending this change was that at the present rate promoters of enterprises which were not of grossly speculative character were quite unable to get the money that they wanted, although the enterprises were reasonably sound.

Sir F. Banbury opposed the change. He thought that at present it would be impossible, even if the rate of interest was increased to seven per cent., to get capital to carry out new schemes owing to the fright which the Government had given investors. He thought that dear money would continue for several years.

An amendment by Captain Craig that the interest should be 3½ was defeated by 195 to 58.

As the day advanced, rumours began to circulate that two prominent New York magnates were in the greatest difficulty, and prices began to oscillate violently. It was impossible after five minutes' absence from the market to say what was the correct quotation within a couple of dollars.

Then the idea spread that the trouble between the Americans had been settled, at a huge loss to one of them, and although prices still moved violently, the trend continued upwards, and at four o'clock, when the Stock Exchange closed, they were at the highest level of the day.

In the Street, dealing went on until eight o'clock, as usual nowadays. The fluctuations were still wide. Unions, for instance, ranged form 197 to 141, and the tone was very uncertion, but on the whole the market left off in an optimistic frame of mind.

The statement of traffic of the Tanti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to Rs. 2[illegible], being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 17,979. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February were Rs. 1[illegible], being a decrease on the corresponding [illegible]

THE SISTER QUEENS.

Visits to the Tower and Tate Gallery.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie were out sightseeing again to-day. In the morning they visited the Tate Gallery near Vauxhall-bridge-road, and in the afternoon looked over the priceless relics of the Tower of London.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the visits secret, and before lunch a clever ruse was resorted to. Two closed landaus drove away up Constitution-hill, and the little knot of people whose curiosity had brought them to Buckingham Palace melted away, disappointed that they had not seen the sister queens. Unknown to the crowd both carriages were empty. A quarter of an hour later three pair-horse landaus containing the Royal party drove away practically unnoticed.

As usual, the original plans were cancelled. Right up till mid-day the staff and escort were under the impression that the Tower was to be visited before lunch. Instead, the coachmen were directed to drive to the Tate Gallery.

Consequently, the officials were taken wholly by surprise. The first inkling that their Majesties were in the building was conveyed by the sudden appearance in every room of mysterious gentlemen sauntering quietly around. They were detectives, and in the stately galleries nobody appeared to recognise in the two tall ladies attired in black, the Queen of England and her favourite sister.

INTERESTING PICTURES.

Both sisters were deeply interested in all they saw. Queen Alexandra particularly admired the three pictures by the late Charles Furse—"The Return from the Ride," "Diana of the Uplands," and the unfinished picture of "Lord Roberts in India."

She spoke sympathetically to her Royal sister of the sad death of Furse at the age of thirty-six, whereby the world lost one of its greatest impressionist painters. "The Doctor," Sir Luke Fildes' famous picture, appeared to fascinate the Empress Marie, for she gazed long and silently at it, and then passed on. The works of Turner, Millais ("The Vale of Rest"), Mr. W. Q. Orchardson's "Napoleon on the Bellerophon," and "Her Mother's Voice," and the Watt's collection were each in turn closely scrutinised and discussed. The visit lasted just over an hour, and the Royal party arrived back at Buckingham Palace in time for lunch at 2-15.

At five minutes to four their Majesties started for the Tower, again driving in three pair-horsed landaus. They were received by the Major of the Tower, Lieut.-General Milliman, whom the Empress Marie at once recognised, reminding him of her former visit to the Tower thirty-four years ago. All the jewels and priceless relics were seen, and their Majesties then proceeded to the "Bloody Tower," the prison in the Bell Tower, the place of execution, the Chapel of St. John, the Traitors' Gate and all the other historical quarters.

The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace at 5-15.

The visit to Sandringham has been postponed. It is quite possible that it will be dispensed with altogether.

The Queen and the Empress Marie were present this evening at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and witnessed the performance of "Miss Hook of Holland."

CRUISER AGROUND AT DOVER.

Dangerous Fault in the Naval Harbour.

The first-class cruiser, "Duke of Edinburgh" drifted aground in the new naval harbour at Dover to-day, and an hour elapsed before she could be got off.

The naval harbour is nearing completion, and the Admiralty have been making tide tests at the western entrance with the battleships, "Africa" and "Duke of Wellington." The principal tests to-day were the practical swinging at the battleship and cruiser moorings in a particular state of the tide.

The cruiser, which had been twice out of the harbour and back, was turning near the western entrance two hours before high tide, when a strong tide caught her, loosening her steerage power and drifting her across the harbour and shorewards.

The predicament of the four-funnel warship, of nearly 14,000 tons displacement, was watched with growing excitement. She went astern and put out her anchor, but still dragged, and finally took ground in the shallowest part of the harbour, midway between the Prince of Wales Pier and the Promenade Pier, where the innermost line of moorings has been laid for submarines and torpedo boats. Some of these moorings the cruiser fouled, and she also dragged away the moorings of a torpedo destroyer.

Powerful tugs steamed out to her assistance where she lay in a bed of sand and mud, broadside to the shore. While they hauled at her stern, the weight of the full crew of 700 was thrown on her bows. The moment the stern was brought round seawards the serried mass of bluejackets rushed to the stern, in order that the fore part might lift. Thus she was safely brought into deep water.

The accident (our Dover correspondent states) confirms the representations frequently urged upon the Admiralty by Port officials and pilots that the design of the western entrance is unsatisfactory. The tidal difficulties can be obviated by extending the western mooring three hundred or four hundred feet, so that they would overlap, the southern breakwater and give shelter to incoming warship.

THE OXFORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

Election of Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon was on March 14th elected Chancellor of the University. The votes given were:—

Lord Curzon, 1,101.
Lord Rosebery, 440.

There are on the register of Convocation 6 576 voters of whom 1,541 voted.

The *Times*, commenting upon the result of the election, says:—"We cannot pretend to be surprised at the result, though we do feel some surprise that Lord Curzon's victory should have been so sweeping. The powerful influence of Lord Rosebery's old College, Christ Church, and the prestige which—though now a little faded—still clings, we suppose, to the triumphant Liberal party might have been expected to make the struggle rather closer. As things are, we congratulate the University heartily and unreservedly on having made what we believe to be a most admirable choice. Whichever way the contest had gone, no Oxford man would have had much reason to deplore the result. . . . In an epoch of change and development Oxford could hardly have found a Chancellor more versatile, more strenuous or more public spirited than Lord Curzon. And Lord Rosebery's record is already so rich in honours—he even has a Chancellorship—that this defeat will not leave him sensibly poorer.

(See others Latest From Home on page 10.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 16th March

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 16th March 07—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,84,069	8,34,987	17,485	12,36,541
I M S system	79,217	1,90,390	839	2,70,392
A D C Ry	11,849	24,537	64	36,443
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	1,076	....	1,076
Total...	3,75,128	11,50,990	18,388	15,44,342
Actuals for corresponding week ending 17th March 06—				
G I P R Section	2,83,423	6,09,271	3,229	8,95,923
I M S system	93,647	1,31,009	2,508	2,29,164
A D C Ry	13,863	9,350	98	23,033
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	....
Total...	3,92,653	7,49,630	5,835	11,48,120
Increase or Decrease (G I P R	+ 646	+ 3,25,716	+ 14,256	+ 3,40,618
Increase or Decrease (I M S	— 14,430	+ 59,377	— 1,669	+ 41,118
Increase or Decrease (A D C Ry	— 1,741	+ 15,178	— 33	+ 13,405
Increase or Decrease (Baran-Kotah Ry	....	+ 1,076	.....	+ 1,076

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 1[illegible] miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	300	....	600
Or per mile of Rail way	18	17	....	35
For previous weeks of half-year	2,627	3,120	21	5,768
Total for 9 weeks	2,927	3,420	21	6,368
Corresponding Total for corresponding [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding for date &c.	2,431	3,559	61	7,851
Decrease for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 176
Decrease for the [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India, March 30."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr S W Gracey, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr R H Craddock, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Mr F A T Phillips on the forenoon of the 25th March.

The services of Capt W C Ross, M B, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Sanitary Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 16th March:—Captain G E Stewart, M B, I M S, Lieut A H Proctor I M S.

Mr H M S Clarke, 7th officiating 5th Assist Supdt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 27th Jan.

Mr S P Sinha, Bar-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it up to the 31st Oct, inclusive.

The Reverend H W F Fagan, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 25th November.

The following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Dr G F W Thibaut, Ph D, C I E.
Babu Binayendranath Sen, M A.
Reverend E C Woodley, M A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	5	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	15	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famasiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	29	26	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	9	6	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	25	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	9	19
G Mahim and Worli	7	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	104	91	195
Same date last year	135	113	274

Includes two imported cases of Plague.

SMALL POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	0

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	12	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	17	24	....
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	6	6	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	25	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	11	24
G Mahim and Worli	3	7	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total	87	89	206
Total plague deaths to date	137,927		
Same date last year	130	110	270

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 22th March 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 (Revised Estimate)	£ 33,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 22rd March 1907 By Council Bills	£ 29,508,019
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 24th March 1907 to 31st March 1907	£ 491,981

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities hard on the gums, prevents tar ar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road London England.

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS

With Rashes—Little Girl would Scratch until They Bled—Unable to Rest—Spent Lots of Money on Doctors Without even Relief.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. They would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of them, so one of the neighbours told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all over her except the face. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for six months, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and we left the doctor and used Cuticura, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penallta Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Ointment, to heal the skin, and Pills, to purify the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, E. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "The Great Humour Cure."

"I'M A BUNDLE OF NERVES!"

A shock, prolonged mental effort or overwork may prostrate you until your constitution seems to be shaken to pieces and you feel a "bundle of nerves." Rest is not always sufficient to relieve the strain. When Nature is run-down she requires help if she is to regain her former vitality. Resting a steam-engine will not enable it to perform its work unless it is oiled and fed regularly. And just in the same manner.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

re-vitalise the spent system, and fit it to resume the arduous duties allotted to it. It operates in such a manner that both mental and physical capacity are increased and the feeling of "nerves" rapidly vanishes. It is sympathetic and yet thorough in its action, building up the exhausted tissues and strengthening the feeling of self-reliance. A man who under ordinary circumstances cannot bear any mental strain, is capable, after he has renewed his strength with Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, of withstanding almost any shock. He may be said to possess "nerves like steel." The remedy has been truly called "a short cut to Health."

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Of all chemists and of the

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., No. 155, C. Market, BOMBAY.

M. S. NICHOLSON DENTAL-SURGEON

37 HORNBY ROAD.
NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS & OPPO. JOHN ROBERT.

THE RENOWN GUARD'S WATCH

Rs. 17-8.

TRADE MARK.

IN OUR NEW AMERICAN PATTERN SCREW JOINT CASE

THE NICKEL CASE IS AB

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(Concluded from page 9.)

MR. MORLEY ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Traffic Arrangements, Construction, and Rolling Stock.

INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATIONS.

Two influential deputations waited upon the Secretary of State for India on March 12. The one was representative of the chairmen of Indian railways, who came to make representations as to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements for dealing with the railway traffic in India, and the necessity for a larger expenditure upon railway construction and rolling stock; and the other consisted of Indian merchants. Mr. Morley was attended by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Parliamentary Under Secretary for India; Sir A. Godley, Permanent Under Secretary; and Mr. Thompson, Secretary to the Railways Department of the India Office

Sir S. Hoare, chairman of the Bengal and Nagapore Railway, in introducing the railway chairmen, said he believed this was the first occasion, at any rate for many years, that the directors of the Indian railways had collectively sought an interview with the Secretary of State. The great and satisfactory developments of trade in India had given rise to a severe strain on the railway system, but while extensions in the system were absolutely necessary, the shortage of equipment was at the present time causing the greatest inconvenience to traders and others.

Mr. B. W. Colvin, chairman of the East India Railway, said the railway companies desired that the financing of their railways should be made more elastic and less cumbrous in its working than it now was. Without a reform in this direction the difficulties in the way of conducting their operations successfully on commercial lines were necessarily much enhanced.

Sir W. Bisset (Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway) complained of suspension of work on lines already under construction, as a further consequence of the curtailment of funds, in addition to the need of rolling stock and new station and siding accommodation.

Sir Andrew Scoble, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, also urged the great necessity for rolling stock, the supply of which had not kept pace with the development of the Indian railways. On his own railway they were frequently prevented from moving produce by the need for sending trucks on a journey of 600 miles to fetch coal.

Sir E. Sassoon, M.P., introduced the deputation of merchants, who emphasised the need for further rolling stock. Mr. G. E. Scaramanga declared that owing to want of trucks and exportable surplus of over a quarter of a million tons of last years wheat crop still remained in the interior. For the coming season, according to what their Karrachee friends told them the conditions would be almost as bad, and they had cautioned them against heavy commitments for June shipment—the most important month. The Bombay and Calcutta firms had also cautioned them. "Those are actual facts," he said. "India's welfare depends chiefly on its exports of produce, and unless the railways are in a position to cope with the demand, I am afraid that there is little prospect of the area under cultivation being extended, and if the ryots realise that there is no hope in the future of their being able to market their surplus produce, I fear we may even see a falling off, and a consequent check to the progress and prosperity of India."

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Morley, in reply, said the deputations represented two bodies, and he had been desired by one gentleman to be very careful to distinguish. Why that was so he did not know, for he really could not distinguish, because, though they might be two bodies, he observed that they sang exactly the same song—(laughter)—they wanted a larger expenditure of Indian money. Sir A. Scoble had said that he was to regard the demand pressed upon him as an invitation to him to find a little money for putting his own property in order. But, if he had a great estate, and if he felt he could improve and was determined to do so if he had the chance, he would still look about very carefully as to the terms upon which he could if necessary mortgage the estate and the terms upon which he could get the advances he required for its improvement. That was the position in which the Secretary of State was at this moment. Nobody denied and he least of all, the enormous desirability of increasing and spreading the railway communications in India to the fullest possible extent. Ever since he came to the India Office that had seemed to him a prime object of Indian policy —(hear, hear)—but it was impossible that a Secretary of State should not recognise his responsibility in this matter. He was, or those whom he represented were, the senior partner in a great enterprise. They would not take it amiss if he put it that the deputation were the junior partner. If he was rightly informed, the total railway expenditure in India was represented by 260,000,000*l*, but of that 260,030,000*l*, only 61,000,000*l*, represented the interests that they stood for to-day. It was upon the grave responsibility of the Secretary of State that those steps were taken in regard to the extension of the Indian railway communication. He need not assure men of business that the prime object and condition was that the railway concerns in India should represent a solvent transaction. One gentleman had talked about their not being stingy in regard to spending six, eight, or even ten millions in a lump sum, and he had even heard of twenty millions. But the magnitude of the transaction could not have been realised. He only wanted to point out that in these huge monetary transactions they must have regard to ordinary conditions of national monetary life. As to the transactions of the present year, the sum that was to be devoted to railway extension in the period 1907-1908, he did not know. It was to have been ten millions, and the state of the money market at that time justified that sum. But it was not so long ago that in the India Office it was thought they would be very well off if they could manage to afford eight millions. He was pleased how-ever, to say that they now saw their way to adding another million and that the sum for the year 1907-1908 would be nine millions. If they were inclined to think lighly of nine millions, let them realise the advance that had been made in railway expenditure. Twelve years ago it was 4,000,000*l*. per annum; from 1896 to 1901, 6,000,000*l*.; in 1901-1902, 8,000,000*l*.; and in 1906-1907, 10,000,000*l*. was sanctioned. He was very sorry that they could not sanction £10,000,000., and £9,000,000, was what they hoped to use for these purposes. In 1898 the Government of India declared formally on their full responsibility that it would be wise to curtail and not to expand the further construction of railways, and his very able and experienced predecessor, Lord George Hamilton, entirely agreed in that view. With regard to the great shortage of rolling stock and the enormous disadvantages that flowed from that shortage, of course it was dreadful to hear of, but he might say that he had heard of the same state of things in this island. He went with them, however, in saying that it was greatly to be deplored. There was a remarkable figure in the matter of rolling stock. The annual provision had within the last ten years, more than trebled. In 1896 the capital expenditure on rolling stock was 461,000*l*. In 1905 it was 1,661,000*l*, and the Budget grant—it was not quite the same thing—for 1906-1907 was more than two-and-a-half millions. One gentleman had talked about the cumbrousness and want of elasticity in the financial arrangements of the Indian system of government in the matter of railway expenditure. He would like to know from them what were the changes which in their view would make the financing of the railways by the Indian authorities less cumbrous and more elastic. If the evils of which they complained were real evils and were removable, and were not dependent upon financial fluctuations, they would have his very closest attention. (Hear, hear.) Something had been said, that the companies were cut off from free access to capital; really that was not an accurate statement of the case. So far as he knew, here they were prefectly ready to consider any application from any company to provide capital for itself of course subject to the conditions and restrictions which the Government as a guaranteeing authority was bound to preserve. Now, as to an inquiry. He thought it might be well for them to institute a departmental inquiry into the working of that financial system which they found cumbrous and inelastic. He did not say he was entirely convinced up to this moment, but he was for inquiries. I was a general principle with him, if he might say so, that he was for inquiries, and he was not the least so in the case of India, which was remote, which was special, which had a most peculiar system of government, which had a system of States railways, which he for one, hoped they would never see in this country. ("Hear, hear, and laughter.) The conditions were peculiar in India. A veil hung over Indian transactions, and if gentlemen present would lay before him the actual objects and aims to which that inquiry should be directed, he could only say they would not find an unwilling auditor in him. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Hoare, in expressing the thanks of the Chairmen of Indian railways, said he hoped that the departmental committee would realise that, though they required larger grants year by year, those larger grants would, they believed, be laid out to the advantage of the State and with no loss whatever to the taxpayers of England.

Sir E. Sassoon, while thanking Mr. Morley on behalf of the East Indian merchants for the courteous reception accorded them, expressed disappointment with the reply which had been given.

The deputation then withdrew.

BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

Tons of Live Shell Fired.

CATASTROPHE IN TOULON DOCKS.

105 DEAD OR MISSING.

GHASTLY SCENES ON BOARD.

SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.

An appalling disaster occurred on March 12, on board the French first-class battleship Iena while in dock at Toulon preparing to go to sea. Several of her magazines, beginning with the one containing the ammunition for her after pair of 12-inch guns, exploded in succession causing great damage to the ship, while 105 persons are dead or missing.

The explosions appear to have been spontaneous and of the same character as that which destroyed the Brasilian battleship Aquidaban last year. It is a strange fact that there was a considerable interval of time between each. She would have a large quantity of shells charged with high explosives on board and also smokeless powder used to project the shells from her guns. The high explosives are very unstable and in certain conditions of weather and temperature are liable to detonate of their own accord.

The extact extent of the damage to the Iena is not yet reported, but it must be serious, and probably a great part of the ship has been destroyed and will have to be rebuilt. Moreover, her hull is certain to have been badly strained, so that she is not likely to be fit for service for many months.

The only magazine which did not explode was one containing ammunition for the forward 12-in. guns. This ammunition would be of precisely the same character as that which detonated elsewhere in the ship, but capricious behaviour is one of the features of high explosives.

Great gallantry was displayed by the dockyard fire brigade in giving aid to the ship and saving her from total destruction. The dock in which she lay was flooded, where it would be possible to admit the water to her hull. Had she been at sea at the first explosion, her crew could have opened the valves and admitted the water to all her other magazines, and thus have greatly diminished, in all probability, the consequences of the disaster,

TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL.

Toulon, Tuesday, March 12.

The battleship Iena, one of the finest in the French Navy, has been practically destroyed by fire following on the explosion of her ammunition magazine.

The explosion, which occurred at 1·50 this afternoon, caused indescribable panic and commotion in the whole city. There was first a loud concussion, quickly followed by another of infinitely greater violence. Windows were shattered and houses shaken.

Everyone believed that the catastrophe of 1899, when the powder-magazine at Langoubran blew up, had been repeated. All in the neighbourhood of the Missiessy Dock, where the Iena was lying, and in other parts of the city as far distant as the Observatory and Jardin de la Ville, were terror-stricken by the explosion.

At the same moment those who looked south-west from the city saw a huge column of dark smoke rise and spread grimly over the city. More explosions followed at short intervals. Curiosity struggled with fear, and a few of the braver spirits ventured towards the docks, and quickly learnt that the Iena had blown up.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, and seems likely to remain so. A great number of the vessel's officers and men have perished.

A tragic roll-call was held this evening, and 360 of the Iena crew answered to their names. Sixty-eight wounded lie in the hospital, and scores of others are being tended at their homes. At midnight to-night at least 105 are missing, and it is safe to say that nearly all have perished.

The fire spread from the Iena to the five naval workships near by, and the submarine depot had a narrow escape. The battleships Suffren and Bouvet were saved by a miracle. They were lying in the Missiessy Basin close by and the flames went perilously near them. Many of the Iena's wounded were being tended on board these two vessels.

Captain Adigard, who was in command of the Jena was is his cabin when the explosion occurred. He was just preparing to leave the vessel. The cabin was reduced to atoms, and the captain must have perished instantly.

The manner in which the fire was checked was remarkable. The commander of the battleship Patrie, lying in the basin 600 yards away, saw the danger of the fire spreading, and that the gates of the dry dock could not be opened and water admitted.

He fired a shell at the dock gate and made a breach thus letting in water into the dry dock. Had not this been done much more serious damage would have been caused by the flames.

VESSEL IN FLAMES.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE BY SURVIVORS.

According to despatches from Toulon the first explosion on the Iena took place at 1·50 p. m.

The battleship was going out to sea yesterday, and was moored in the Missiessy Dock, where she was undergoing a regulation inspection of her machinery, and her keel was being cleaned and scraped.

Suddenly the powder magazine of the stern battery blow up with a terrific roar, enveloping the warship and everything around it in a mass of thick black smoke.

The arsenal and dockyard buildings were shaken to their foundations. Every piece of glass within a mile radius was shattered. Heavy pieces of gun metal, of shell, and of steel plate, were hurled distances of five hundred yards, killing several of the workmen who were returning to the arsenal after their midday meal.

There was a wild rush of workmen and arsenal hands towards the Missiessy Dock to see what had happened, while falling red-hot electric cable wires fell in all directions, encumbering the quays and dockyard, and electrocuting several persons.

Then almost before people had recovered from the shock of the first explosion there came—ten minutes after the first explosion—another terrific roar and another shower of missiles.

The greatest excitement prevailed on all sides.

Then came a third roar and a shower of missiles of gun-metal. At the imminent peril of their lives a number of men reached the side of the dock, and saw amidst the mass of smoke that the aft portion of the battleship had been blown up and that the vessel was in flames.

Hundreds of blackened and inhuman-looking beings came slowly half-dazed from the ship.

One man was seen minus both arms—others were completely scalped and minus hair, beard and eyebrows. Others again lay groaning pitcously without either arms or legs.

TERRIFYING SIGHT.

The sight was utterly terrifying—and meanwhile at intervals of about a quarter of an hour the explosions continued, though less violent than at first.

In a short space of time all the ambulance waggons in the dockyard, together with hundreds of stretchers were brought to the scene of the catastrophe.

The Dockyard fire brigade quickly set to work and brought their hoses to play on the smoking vessel, while the ambulance men picked up hundreds of badly wounded men and conveyed them to safety.

At the time of the explosion all the officers and men were on board.

It is reported that Captain Adigard, the commander, is badly wounded, though most of the officers appear to have escaped uninjured.

The following account of the explosion is given by Boatswain Giudicelli, who was on board the ill-fated warship at the time of the explosion :—

"Together with a large number of sailors I was in the midshipman's quarter, listening to an historical lecture on Henry the Fourth and his times, given by Midshipman Carlini.

"Suddenly, as the lecturer was speaking of the deeds of prowess of the French Navy in that monarch's reign, there came a deafening and tremendous roar which shook the ship from stem to stern—and threw us all in a confused heap on the floor.

"We picked ourselves up and made a rush forward, for the explosion came from aft. Most of us went down the forecastle ladders on to the quay, and then looking about I saw numerous wounded men lying on the quay who had been blown out of the ship."

Another petty officer says: "I was on deck about to take the afternoon roll-call of a section of the crew, when there came a deafening report and a blinding flash of light. I felt myself lifted off my feet, and a few seconds later found myself half-stunned and wounded lying on the quay alongside the ship."

WOUNDED ADMIRAL'S HEROISM.

STEEL IN FLAMES.

Our special correspondent at Toulon sends full and graphic particulars of the condition of the wrecked battleship Iena. Magnificent heroism was displayed by her crew under the most trying ordeal known to man. Ensign Roux gave his life in an attempt to open the dock sluices and admit water to the dock in which she lay, and was aided in his devoted efforts by a number of volunteers from the crew. The conduct of Admiral Manceron was specially admirable. Though severely wounded, he remained at his post amid the explosions until the safety of those who had survived the disaster had been assured.

A point of great naval importance is the fierceness of the conflagration which followed the initial explosion. The Iena was a modern ship, and, therefore, had little combustible matter in her hull. But she burnt with the utmost fury. Exactly the same results were observed on board the Russian ships at Tsushima under a heavy shell-fire. Everything seemed to burn, even the steel-plates. As there are still many ships in the British Navy with an excessive amount of wood on board, this fire risk should not be overlooked, the less so as it has been emphasised afresh at each naval battle

As to the cause of the explosion there are many theories. The explosion of an air-chamber in a torpedo appears to be ruled out of court by the majority of experts. An explosion in the air-compressing machinery has been suggested but seems improbable. A short circuit in the electric light and power mains is another theory which is not accepted by French officers. They attribute the explosion either to decomposition of ammunition, causing its spontaneous combustion and explosion, or to the dropping of a shell. In either case the disaster is one which might occur in any navy, and has already occurred in the case of the Mikasa and the Aquidaban, if not in the instance of the Maine.

The Iena's hull has been so shattered by the explosion and so damaged by the fire that the ship will probably have to be almost completely rebuilt and thus the French Navy has suffered the loss of something over a million sterling. Even if reconstructed it is to be feared that she will never be fit for hard work at sea.

SCENE OF RUIN.

Toulon, Wednesday, March 13.

Battered and torn as if from a fierce battle in which she had got the worst of it, the magnificent first-class battleship Iena, the pride of the French navy, presented a melancholy spectacle this morning when the sun burst over the heights of Toulon. From her forward turret to her stern gallery, the noble ship is one blistered, riven mass of tortured steel, knotted cordage and miscellaneous ruin.

At eight o'clock this morning the creeping fires had reached the base of the lofty signal mast forward of the fore bridge, and with a mighty crash it fell by the board, almost as M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, drove alongside just as he arrived from Paris. Clouds of smoke were still pouring in choking volumes from her shattred midships twenty-four hours after the disaster. In spite of the ocean of water pumped into her 'tween decks by the military engineers and dock firemen, the fire has burned the ship right forward to the fire turret, leaving only one-tenth of her entire length unharmed.

The blue jackets' morning washing hanging from the forecards made a pathetic contrast with the awful scene of devastation that reigns from thence aft. What the Iena was yesterday morning was shown with vivid force by the sister battleship Suffren in the next dry dock a few yards away. One could hardly desire a more striking contrast, for the Suffren is as the Iena was—one of grandest looking fighting ships in the world.

The great explosion occurred exactly under the after turret, immediately abaft the after bridge, and nearly under the officers' quarters. The direct damage to the hull consists of one enormous hole blown in the starboard quarter just at the commencement of the starboard rolling chock, extending nearly thirty feet, and thence downwards nearly ten feet. The force of the explosion tore the stout steel-plating, girders and angle irons away like the top of a tin can, and the torn and crumpled lates lie hanging back from the hole towards the stern as if hinged to the hull. The rivets have been torn clean away, and the area of the hull along the starboard quarter is quite perceptibly outward for many yards.

At the top of the projectile-hoist, leading from the ammunition chamber to the turret gun, the havoc done is immense. The port side of the after bridge has been ripped from its solid steel stanchions the military mast deeply dented; the force and aft bridge from the midships barbette to the after-bridge twisted and displaced. The surrounding upper, main, lower and bilge decks have been simply obliterated for many yards around. The after magazine, in which the great explosion occurred, is gone, there remaining only a wild tangle of knotted, tortuous steel, beams, plates and stanchions.

Just forward of the magazine and the yawning gulf of a hole in the starboard quarter is one of the tranverse collision bulkheads, but it, as well as the longitudinal bulkhead near the scene, is bulged so as to be useless for its purpose.

As one of the naval officers remarked to the "Daily Mail" representative to-day, had the accident happened at sea, the vessel must have foundered instantly especially when deprived of the help of so many of her crew from asphyxiation and shock. The fierceness of the flames which burst out, and raged furiously, in the interior of the Iena immediately after the explosion, astonished the naval officers themselves.

BLAZED LIKE A GREASE BOX.

That a battleship of modern construction should blaze like a grease box from an explosion has aroused the gravest questions concerning naval construction.

An officer of marine assured the "Daily Mail" representative that the reconstructed Iena will contain the minimum of inflammable material.

The fire completely gutted the Iena inside and out to the very summit of her fore signal mast, consumed all her boats on deck, completely ate away her deck planking, destroyed every particle of furniture in the officers' and men's quarters, ruined upwards of ten guns of various calibre, utterly obliterated all the delicate communication apparatus and machinery, and seriously injured her heavy guns, save the bow pair. It is not yet ascertained how much damage has been done to the splendid engines, but from the stunning violence of the explosion it is feared that there have been many displacements and breakages there. The intense heat generated by the fire is well exemplified in the extraordinary manner in which every scrap of paint on the hull, funnels masts, etc., has been peeled off. So furnace-like was the heat while the ship was blazing that the solid timbers of the dock edge were charred and set aflame.

Where the great explosion occurred one of the twelve-inch shells was shot clear out of the magazine, described a parabola across the intercening dock space, cleared the Suffren's towering tophamper, and landed 200 yards away to the west harmlessly in the dockyard compound.

MINISTER'S VISIT.

In the steel hull forming the outer wall of the late Captain Vertier's cabin the explosion burst a hole three feet long by a foot wide, as if a great shot had passed through. Inside, where the gallant commander met an awful death the scene is one of pitiable wreck. Not a stick of furniture remains, not a fragment of the elegant wood-panelling or fittings. All is black, smoking pain, the steam still rolling up from the super-heated steel walls and deck.

The Admiral's and officers' quarters, even the stren gallery itself, present a hideous picture of destruction.

Bodies of missing members of crew are still in the hull, but the heat to-day was too great between decks to permit of a thorough search.

The officers warned all strangers that as the fire was still glowing under the fire-bridge and conning-tower the forward magazine, the danger was still great. It was, of course, impossible to get at the magazine to remove the ammunition, but vast quantities of water were ceaselessly poured in to keep down the perilous heat.

A highly-placed official said this morning that owing to the peculiar constituency of the heavy gun explosives aboard the Iena, the French marine artillery bore a very heavy responsibility, as the inquiry would prove.

COLLAPSE OF THE DUMA ROOF.

Democrats Hint at a Plot.

At six o'clock this morning the whole ceiling fell down of the Great Duma Assembly Hall in the Taurida Palace.

In company with an expert I have had an opportunity of inspecting the same. Under the wooden roof-beams nailed side by side were three-quarter-inch planks dating from the erection of the palace 120 years ago. Under the planks were nailed crosswise laths one-sixteenth of an inch thick in order to bind the plaster which was one and a half inches thick. The plastering itself was quite new, having been done when the palace was converted for the Duma sittings.

The whole heavy weight of nearly fifty-tons was supported only on thin old nails. They gave way along the centre beam, half of which is probably somewhat decayed. The planks then loosened, opened, or swung out at both sides, tearing down with them practically the whole ceiling, and falling with crushing weight upon the members' seats. Solid oak desks and benches were broken or filled with debris of plaster and wood, while whole planks and rafters strewed the floor. Magnificent chandeliers adorned with the Imperial eagle were wrecked, but remained hanging.

Had the catastrophe happened during the sitting many deputies would have been injured, and perhaps some killed. Eleven o'clock had been fixed as the hour of an important sitting, to which M. Stolypin was to deliver the statement of the Cabinet's programme. Meanwhile chairs had been placed for the meeting in the vestibule under the large cupola. The lobby, which was better suited for the purpose, also showed cracks in the ceiling.

The deputies showed some signs of being nervous. The president spoke pathetically of their duty to die for the Fatherland, but the members found the risk of a death in this fashion unnecessary.

An improvised session of the Duma was held in the vestibule. The Cadets (Constitutional Democrats) proposed to postpone the sittings till some other suitable meeting place had been found. This was supported by all the parties.

M. Aleksinski, St. Petersburg (Social Democrat), insinuated that the catastrophe was a plot of the infamous Government to get rid of the Assembly. He recommended that the House should choose ministerial offices or the Police Prefecture for a meeting place, where they would be undoubtedly safe.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, March, 9.

Royal Marine Light Inf.—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A Clark is granted the honorary rank of captain under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881.

MARCH 11.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-Lieut W G Hall has been placed on the Retired List.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 12.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt P J Bodington, M.B, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be surgeon-captain, vice St J B Killery, who exchanges.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut R Carr resigns his commission

1st Royal Dragoons—Second Lieut H W T Mills to be lieutenant vice C F M Pike deceased

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Lieut V A M C de Calry, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be lieutenant vice S L Holland, promoted

10th Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Capt C R Mc lure to be adjutant, vice A W Parson who was vacated that appointment; Lieut O T D Osmondi-Williams is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut W E Lyon, from 3rd batt the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut C B McClure, promoted

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Garrison Art—Major A M Tyler is seconded for service on the Staff. The following notifications are substituted for those which appeared in the Gazett of Feb 15 and 22, 1907, respectively—Capt G de S Dudley is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department Supernumerary Capt C E Inglis to be captain, vice G de S Dudley; Supernumerary Capt R Waddow to be captain vice P N G Reade; Capt D B Pontier retires on retired pay; Lieut J M Bryant is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art, India; Capt P N G Read to be adjutant, vice Capt H Wadlow, whose tenure of that appointment has expired: Qrmr and Honorary Capt H Vincent is placed on retired pay.

SCOTS GUARDS

Second Lieut R Steuart-Menzies to the lieutenant, vice W H Holbech, resigned

LINE BATTALIONS

The Queen's Royal Regt—Lieut R S Pringle, from 3rd batt to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W H. Alleyne, promoted

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Major R Bayard, DSO, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice R B Ravenhill, deceased

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut C T Nunneley resigns his commission

The Prince Albert's Somersbire Light Inf—Capt A H Foord retires on retired pay

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut O H North is seconded for service on the Staff: Lieut J C S King resigns his commission

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut W A Farquhar to be adjutant vice Capt S A Mott, whose tenure of that appointment has expired

The Cheshire Regt Second Lieut M O C Thorp to be lieutenant vice J L Shore, promoted

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut W A Douglas resigns his commission

The East Lancashire Reg—Lieut H L Wetherell is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Lieut B M Grigg, adjutant of Militia, to be captain under the provisions of Article 21 A Royal Warrant for Pay and promotion

The Hampshire Regt—F St J Barton to be captain, vice Brevet-Major F R Hicks, seconded

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt I P Kitchin is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers

The Welsh Regt—Capt A Derry, DOC, to be adjutant, vice C R Berkeley, DSC, whose tenure of that appointment has expired

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenant—W T Stackhouse, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, vice H B Dixon, seconded; G S Akrigg; to complete establishment

The Northamptonshire Regt—Capt W B Woodham to be major vice H C Godley, DSO, deceased

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Major W E Rowe is placed on retired pay; Capt M P Buckle, DSO, to be major, vice W E Rowe retired; Brevet Major H Hanks, from supernumerary Captain, to be captain in succession to Major P Buckle, DSO, who holds a Staff appointment.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Capt J S Armstrong retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt R J Longdon to be captain vice J S Armstrong

The Manchester Regt—Lieut H N Stanley-Murray is seconded for service with the West African Regt

The Durham Light Inf—The appointment of Second Lieut A G de Hunsen is in succession to P St J A Woodhouse, transferred to the Indian Army, instead of as notified in the Gazette of Dec 28, 1906

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut S R McClintock to be lieutenant, vice F E F Sworder, seconded; Lieut F E F Sworder, adjutant of Volunteers, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion

The Connaught Rangers—Corporal G A E Denny, from the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation

THE ARMY SERVICE

Second Lieut A W F McComb resigns his commission

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Surg-Capt St J B Killery, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be captain, vice P J Bodington, M B, who exchanges; Capt St J B Killery to be major

BREVET

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H O Nanton, R E, to be colonel on appointment as an assistant adjutant-general The undermentioned lieutenant-colonel to be colonels:—H G Morris, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf; J W Fressdorgan, R E; W G Hamilton, DSO, assistant adjutant-general, India

MEMORANDA

Lieut-Col the Hon E Nosl, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A O Macdonell, half pay, Royal Eng retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R Eccles, half-pay, retires on retired pay; but retains command of the Tees Volunteer Infantry Brigade;

Lieut Edward Launcelot Tomkinson has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 7th March.

Sub-Lieut Andrew Wilmot-Smith has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Dated 13th Sept.

The following Gentleman, formerly in His Majesty's Navy, have been placed on the list of Volunteers for Service in the event of War or Emergency:—

John Alsager Collett, Lieut, dated 31st December, 1902

William Earnest Brisscoden, Assistant Paymster dated 24th Sept 1905.

Engineer Lieut Albert Edward Travis has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander, dated 6th March

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Lieut Henry Chenell Fewick has been promoted to the rank of Commander, dated 11th March

The undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List, viz :—

Sub-Lieut Francis Graham Ramsay

Sub-Lieut Andrew Hunter Miller, dated 11th March

Clerk William Gilder Macleod has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster dated 20th February

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Acting Sub-Lieut Bernard Dumphy has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut dated 28th Dec 1906.

Admiralty 14th March.

Lieut Amherst Charles Hagerman Pearson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander

Admiralty 15th March.

Capt Charles Henry Coke has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty The King, in place of Capt Harry Campbell Reynolds, promoted to Flag rank, dated 1st March

War Office, Whitehall, 15th March

5th, Princess of Wales's, Dragoon Guards Capt Bertie G Clay to be Major vice C H Stuart retired, Dated 6th March

15th The King's Hussars, Second Lieutenant Charles Joseph Leicester Stanhope from the Duke of Edinburgh's own Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery Militia to be Second Lieut on probation vice G A O Wetherhall transfered to the Indian Army, dated 16th March

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lieut Reginald G Ponsonby to be Capt, dated 9th March, 1907

Second Lieut D G Courtney to be Lieut vice R G Ponsonby, dated 9th March

Superintending Clerk James Quinlan to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieut vice Honorary Lieut H J Cornish deceased, dated 16th March

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Col Frederick I Maxse, C B, D S O to be Officer Commanding the Regiment and Regimental District and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel, vice Major General A R Codrington C V O C B who has vacated on promotion, dated 11th March

LINE BATTALION

The Buffs East Surrey Regiment Capt and Brevet Lieut Col Julian Haslar to be Major vice R Bayard D S O promoted, dated 7th February

Second Lieut H S Mardy to be Lieut on augmentation, dated 1st March

The Northumberland Fusiliers Second Lieut G A L Paton resigns his Commission dated 16th March

The Devonshire Regiment Lieut William E Seafe to be Capt vice G N T Smyth-Osbourne, seconded, dated 22nd Jan.

Capt and Brevet Major Hardis S L Ramsshaw to be Major vice Brevet Lieut Col G J Hillcombe promoted Lieut Col, half-pay, dated 5th March

The Suffolk Regiment Capt Frederick F W ByingHall retired on retired pay, dated 16th March

The Lancashire Fusiliers Lieut Roland Luker to be Adjutant vice Capt E T Humphrays woose tenure of that appointment has expired, dated 15th March

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieut Arthur F J Cox from The West India Regiment to be Lieut vice J A G Elliot placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health dated 16th March

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles, The seconding for service with the Egyptian Army of Lieut Eric S Girdwood, and the restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut Percy R Dodd beary date 17th Jan 1907 instead of as notified in the Gazette of 19th February

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieut William D Keany is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, dated 13th February

The Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry, Second Lieut P H J Woodroffe resigns his Commission, dated 16th March

The Border Regiment Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Herzey S Mayhew on half pay dated 16th March

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieut F A Atchinson to be Lieut vice F St J Barton promoted dated 16th March.

Lieut Hubert J de C Wynne, from the West India Regiment, to be Capt vice M V Parry promoted dated 13th March.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry Major, Denis W K Kenny placed on temporary half-pay, on account of illhealth dated 1st March

The Kings' Royal Rifles Corp Second Lieutenant H W Deedes to be Lieut vice R F Dalrymp.. promoted, dated 22nd Jan

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Major George F Holland is placed on retired pay, dated 16th March

BREVET

Lieut Col The Hon. Claude H. O Willoughby, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers to be Col Lancers dated 15 March

Major and Brevet Lieut Col Herrey S Mayhew half pay retires on retired pay, Dated 16th March

Qrmr and Hon Capt Harry Lockhart Royal Army Medical Corps is granted the hon rank of Maj, dated 16 March

RE-SERVE OF OFFICERS.

Hon Capt in the Army James Armandale Hope Johnstone late Capt 4th Batt The Royal Dublin Fusiliers to be capt dated 16th March

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China has heard from its London Offices that at the Annual Meeting of shareholders the Board of Directors will recommend increasing the capital of the Bank from £8,00,000 to £12,00,000 the new shares which are payable by instalments between June and December being offered to shareholders at £40 per share.

Interest will be allowed on the partial payments at 5 per cent. per annum and the new shares will rank *pari passu* with the existing shares from 1st January 1908.

Another telegram giving the results of the working of this Bank for the half year to 31st December last read as follows :—At the approaching meeting of shareholders the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum free of income tax and a bonus of 10 per cent to Office Establishment, and propose that £100,000 be carried to Reserve Fund and £93,000 be carried forward as undivided profit.

This with the dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum for the first half, makes 13 per cent. for the year and the Reserve Fund with the proposed addition will stand at £1,075,000.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE FEAST OF REASON.

It was through his English friends and Mr. Gladstone in particular, asking him what books they should read on America, Mr. Bryce has been telling the world, that he was induced to write his work on the Republic to which he has now gone as Ambassador. As the author of the standard history of the United States, Mr. Bryce would be spared any necessity to cram for his new sphere; and his voyage was too swiftly ended to have given him the opportunity for such exercise had he desired it. What a difference between his experience and Macaulay's, when the latter was on his way to India. Here was a three months' voyage, affording such a feast of reading as never another man in like ease enjoyed He read insatiably Homer, Virgil, Horace, Caesar's "Commentaries," Bacon, "Dante Petrarch Ariosto, 'Don Quixote," Gibbon's "Rome," all the seventy volumes of Voltaire Sismondi's "History of France," and the seven thick folios of the "Biographia Britannica." The terrific list was completed by Mill's "India."

SUBLIME IGNORANCE.

It is not always the man that reads deepest who manages to muddle through with greatest satisfaction to himself and those about him. Parnell's biographer tells a story which affords a startling illustration of the fact that a man deplorably ignorant of the subject of which he should know most, may get through life with his deficiency undiscovered. Peace, the murderer was regarded as a merry dog when he told the man to whom he had given some fine cigars that he had stolen them. Parnell was laughed at when he said "I am very ignorant; I have read very little." How much or how little he knew only himself could say, but if he were as ignorant as in private he wished to appear, then he had in abnormal measure the faculty to which he did lay claim, that of quickly getting hold of a subject. He was due at eight o'clock one night on a platform in the city of Cork to deliver a lecture on Irish History. At a quarter to eight he said to host after dinner: "I really do not known anything about Irish history. Have you got any books I can read?" He shut himself up with his books until a quarter past nine, then went to the platform and held his audience spellbound for an hour with the subject into which he had just been for the first time seriously dipping.

RURAL ENGLAND'S VOICE.

The Education Department would hardly think of turning to the farmer for inspiration. The farmer believes that by its disregarding him the Education Department suffers, and through it England. A farmer and fruit-grower whose produce enriches the table of many a mansion in the West End has been opening his heart to the writer. "Do you know what would be the finest thing that the Education Board could do for England?" he asks, "The very best thing it could do would be to teach agriculture—in the agricultural villages of England." The suggestion that to carry coals to Newcastle might be futile did not disconcert him. "It wouldn't be futile if Newcastle thought every other coal better than her own," he answered, and went on: "If I want a clerk I have only to advertise to get thousands. Not long ago a minor official position was advertised at thirty-six shillings a week, and of nearly seven score applicants more than a hundred had from two to half a dozen initials after their names. But if I want more skilled labour on my land, in my plantations, in my greenhouses, I may advertise till I am black in the face and then not get it." Casuals, scallywags, men who will drink in one day the wages they have earned in two, he can get in abundance, but not the man with knowledge and determination to work.

HODGE'S FUTURE.

This farmer, whose wage-bill runs well into five figures, pays his skilled men a good deal more than the thirty-six shillings for which so many men of education competed. He cannot get enough men of the right sort, and in this case, he says, is typical of many. Teach a boy the three r's, he says, and off that boy goes to clerking. Boys must be taught that work on the land is not despicable and dishonouring to one who has been to school. He has got to learn that the day of the ignorant farmer is past; that the farmer has got to be some thing of a chemist as well as a spade-pusher and money reckoner. Yielding to human weakness, he determined that his first-born should have an easier life than he had had. He sent him to a university on the Continent, and when he came home explained to the youth what his plans for him were. The boy demurred; he did not like the scheme. "Then what on earth are you going to do?" said the father, fuming over the thought of the money he had wasted in giving the rebel a first-class scientific education. "I'm going to